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THE ALBANY

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A STRANGERS' GUIDE AND RESIDENTS' MANUAL,

Containing a Chronicle of Local Events; Information about the City Government, Schools and Churches; Description and History of Public Buildings and Institutions, with Special Reference to Washington Park, the Rural Cemetery and

THE NEW CAPITOL.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND A MAP.

ALBANY, N. Y.: No. 30 North Pearl Street 1880.

A BOOK ABOUT AMERICAN ACTORS.

PLAYERS OF A CENTURY.

By H. P. PHELPS,

SECOND EDITION WITH PORTRAITS.

Over 400 pages, filled with Sketches, Criticisms, and Anecdotes.

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ALBANY, N. Y.





LIORNEL VILLY OF THEE CAPPINON.
AT ALBANY, N.Y.

THE

ALBANY HAND-BOOK

FOR

1881.

A

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OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND INSTITUTIONS, WITH SPECIAL
REFERENCE TO WASHINGTON PARK, THE RURAL
CEMETERY AND

THE NEW CAPITOL.

Compiled and Alphabetically Arranged by

Author of "Players of a Century; a record of the Albany Stage."

ALBANY, N. Y.:
No. 30 North Pearl street.
1880.

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N. B.—Any suggestions relative to the next volume of the Hand-Book (for 1882) may be addressed to

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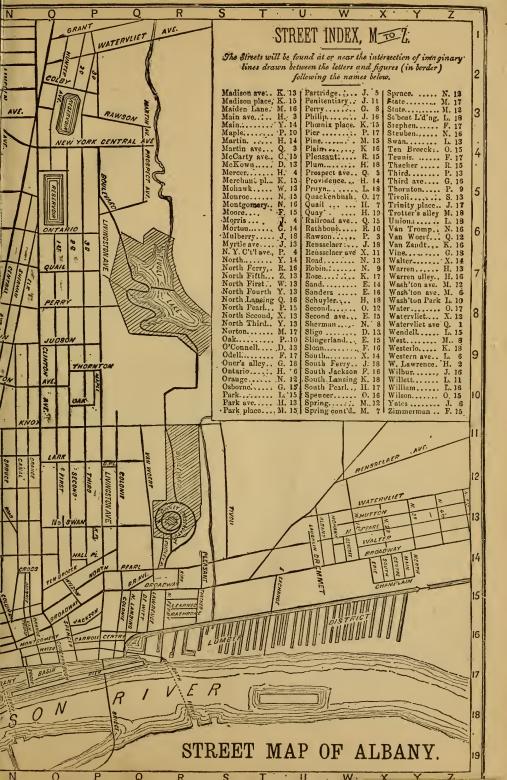
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THE

ALBANY MAND-BOOK.

career in this city, in 1782, is said to have had an office on the north side of Store Lane, now Norton st., the second building from Pearl. He lived for a time in what is now James st., in the rear of the store of Van Heusen, Charles & Co. His early married life was spent in Albany, and here his only legitimate daughter, Theodosia was born; and although removed to New York when an infant, she was also married here, her father at that time, again residing in Albany, being a member of the Legislature. Later in life he passed considerable time in this city. (See Fort ORANGE CLUB.)

Abattoir, The, or public slaughterhouse is situated on Brevator st., nearly three miles west of the City Hall. Slaughtering is prohibited (except by consent of the Common Council) within the limits of 160 rods west of Allen st., on the west; Warren st., Delaware ave., Second ave. and Gansevoort st. on the south; the city line on the east; and North Ferry, Van Woert sts., Lexington and Livingston aves, on the north. The ordinance, however, is not strictly observed, regulate slaughter-houses, included zaar was erected in 1864.

Aaron Burr, who began his legal the power to prohibit them has been raised, and decided in the affirmative by the Court of Appeals.

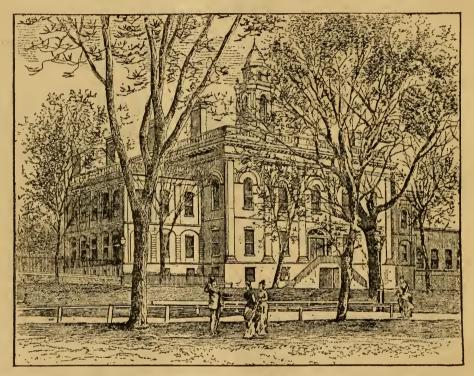
> Academy of Music.—The name under which the South Pearl Street Theatre (now Leland Opera House) was opened by John M. Trimble, December 22, 1863. It was burned January 29, 1868. The Division Street Theatre opened October 4, 1869, was also called by that name while under Frank Lawlor's management. It was burned December 8, 1876, and its site is now occupied by dwellings.

Academy Park, consists of one and eighty-two one-hundredths acres, bounded by Elk and Eagle sts., Washington ave., and Park place, and just now is in a dilapidated condition. As soon as the old Capitol is removed, and Capitol Park laid out anew, Academy Park will also be improved. A little distance west of this spot used to be a ravine running north and south, where, tradition says, tories, in the time of the revolution, were stripped of their coats, hats and shoes, and a bandage put and many of the butchers have their over their eyes, in which condition own slaughter-houses. The question they were executed and buried on the whether the power given the city spot. It was in Academy park that government by the Legislature to the building of the Army Relief Ba-

African Methodist Church, The, is at 365 Hamilton st. Colored folks worship here, but white people are also welcome so long as they behave themselves.

Agricultural and Arts Association.—A society started a few years ago for the purpose of offering in-

Episcopal first session was held September 11. 1815, in a dwelling on the south-east cor. of State and Lodge sts. The present brown freestone building, fronting on Academy Park, north of the old capitol, was erected by the city. The corner-stone was laid July 29, 1815. The main building is 70 by 80 feet, with wings 30 by 45; is three stories ducements to the State Agricultural high including basement. (See cut.)



Society to hold its fair here as often Cost, \$90,000. It was in the upper as possible, and also to establish a rooms of this building that Joseph local fair. The association bought the Henry, who from 1826 to 1832, was one grounds, and erected the build- of the professors, first demonstrated ings on the Troy road (see Fair the theory of the magnetic telegraph GROUNDS), but now only exists as an in transmitting intelligence, by ringexpensive memory.

Boys' Academy as it is often called, signals, and the machine for making was incorporated March 4, 1813. Its them, and the thing was done. As

ing a bell through a mile of wire strung around the room. It only remained Albany Academy, The, or the for Prof. Morse to invent the code of

has been well said, "The click Albany, is always watched with heard from every joint of those mys- interest. tic wires which now link together every city and village all over this continent, is but the echo of that little bell which first sounded in the upper room of the Albany Academy." It was in this building that the wellknown Bullions grammars were written and first used as text-books, by their author, Professor of Latin and Greek in the institution. For many years, T. Romeyn Beck, who created the science of medical jurisprudence, was the principal, and at all times the institution has maintained an enviable reputation. the 26th of June, 1863, a semi-centennial celebration was held, when it was found that more than 5,000 students had been educated here.

PRESENT CONDITION. The present principal, Prof. Merrill Edwards Gates, Ph. D., assumed charge in 1870, and since then the academy has seemed imbued with new life. was never in a more prosperous condition then now; its course was never more thorough; its results were never more satisfactory. There is a primary department for the youngest boys; a preparatory department where oral lessons by object methods are given, and an academic department, the latter consisting of a course of six years in English, the classics, mathematics, as far as analytical geometry, French and German, the natural sciences, history and literature. French text-books are used in the study of physics. Twelve hundred large photographs, collected by Prof. Gates in Europe and the East, and carefully arranged and bound for use, illustrate the geography, the history, the architecture, the sculpture and the painting of the world. Military drill is a well-developed feature of the academy, and the march of the cadets through the streets of

Albany Business College. (See Folsom's Business College).

Albany Institute, meets each alternate Tuesday evening, from October to June, at the Albany Academy. Its origin dates back through other organizations of which it is the legitimate successor, to the year 1791. The charter of the Albany Institute was granted February 27, 1829, the Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts, and the Albany Lyceum of Natural History, having consolidated under that name. Its membership has included many persons of distinction as scholars and also in professional and civil life. Its standard publications are eight volumes of Transactions, two of Proceedings, and one entitled Field Meetings of the Albany Institute. The annual fee for resident members is \$5. There are now about 200 mem-The library contains 6,000 volumes, and many old newspapers, including a collection made by De Witt Clinton, but owing to lack of proper accommodations it is not easily accessible. The president is Orlando Meads; rec. sec., Daniel J. Pratt.

Albany News Company. News Co., Albany.)

Alms-House, The, is situated on the plankroad, south of Washington park and west of the Penitentiary. The Alms-house farm contains 116 acres of good land. The buildings include the poor-house, lunatic asylum, hospital, pest-house, etc. The city pays 60 and the county 40 per cent. of the cost of maintenance. The average number of inmates is 350. State paupers (such as have not been residents of any county for 60 days) are received here and

boarded at \$2.50 per week. There The weather-cock, which adorned are about 50 insane. Incurable cases the old Dutch church in which these are sent to the asylum at Ovid. A new pest-house, erected on the outskirts of the farm, will accommodate 50 persons. Cattle and geese are empounded here, and the unclaimed dead of the streets, the river and the Penitentiary find here a burial. Visitors are admitted every day except Sunday.

Amusements, Record of. (See Ap-PENDIX.)

Anneke Jans, whose estate has been the subject of so much solicitation, resided cor. State and James sts., present site of the Mechanics' and Farmers' bank, and died in this city in 1663. She is supposed to have been buried in the Beaver street burying ground. Her first husband owned land on the west side of Broadway, New York, along the river, from Chambers to Canal sts., with a strip running up to give an entrance to Broadway. This was sold to the Government by her heirs. and was known as the King's farm, and given to Trinity church. It is now worth millions, and many of her descendants have imagined that it ought to revert to them.

Antiquities.—In the Sunday School room of the First Reformed church are to be seen a pulpit, hour-glass and Bible which came from Holland. The pulpit is of oak, of octagonal shape, four feet high and three feet in diameter. It was in use 150 years by eight successive pastors. So, too, was the hour-glass by which the preacher was timed by the entire congregation, and greatly did he offend if he failed to occupy his full sixty minutes. The Bible, with its wood and leather covers, brass corners and clasps, was printed in 1730.

articles were used, and of which a



cut is here given, is stored with the archives of the Van Rensselaer estate. (See Reformed Churches.)

Anti-Rentism, although a thing of the past, at one time was a very exciting issue, and entered largely into State politics. It was an attempt to disregard the rights of the patroons (see Patroon) granted by the Dutch West India Co. Previous to 1790 the Van Rensselaer manor was not much settled, but between then and 1800 a large number of leases in perpetuity were signed, by which payment of rent was to be made in the produce of the soil, the average annual rate being about ten bushels of wheat to every hundred acres, and in addition, each farm was to furnish yearly four fat fowls and one day's service with carriage and horses. If the rent was not paid in this way when due, it was afterwards collectable in money. Many of these leases stipulated that no rent should be collected at all for the first three or five years, thus giving the tenants time to raise the produce;

others were more severe in their conditions, the hardest of which, however, were rarely, if ever, enforced. The old Patroon, who died Jan. 26, 1839, had been very lenient, and upon his decease a large sum of money for back rent in the counties of Albany and Rensselaer was owing to the estate. By his will the manor was divided, Albany county going to his eldest son, Stephen, and Rensselaer to William P. About this time, and before the policy of the heirs was made known, the tenants formed associations to resist the payments of these rents and the service of legal process, and while the Van Rensselaers were willing to concede much to individuals, they refused to treat with combinations. The first conflict which attracted general attention was at Grafton, Rensselaer Co., where a man was killed by disguised anti-renters. The examination of more than 200 persons failed to disclose the author of the deed. Other manors were equally agitated, and in 1845 Gov. Wright issued a proclamation declaring Delaware county in a state of insurrection. In the following year he was defeated by the antirent candidate for governor, and the issue made itself felt not only in the legislature but in the constitutional convention. Gradually the excitement subsided, and the contest was transferred to the courts, where litigation invariably resulted in favor of the land-lord. Within a few years the leases of land in Rensselaer county and the hill towns of Albany county have been sold to other parties, who either still collect the rent or have made a final settlement with the ten-Many farms in Bethlehem, Guilderland, Watervliet and Rensselaerville still add to the income of the heirs of the last of the Patroons, but the number is yearly growing less, the tenant choosing to make a final

settlement and receive a clear title to his house and home. The subject is one upon which much has been written on both sides, and cannot be further entered into here. The excitement at times, in this city, has been very great, the militia being called out and a mimic war carried on, upon the Helderbergs.

Architectural Features. — The examples of primitive Dutch structures, on the southeast cor. of State and Pearl sts., and northeast cors. of Pearl and Columbia, and Chapel and Steuben sts., are interesting as old landmarks, and for their quaintness. Modern buildings, in Albany, are erected with brick of local manufacture; Philadelphia, Croton and other pressed brick; sandstone from Nova Scotia, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Ohio; Schenectady blue stone; granite: and cast-iron for fronts, and for trimmings to doors and windows. In Albany, as in all old cities, three periods in architectural design are distinctly noticeable, viz.: the "Carpenters'," as are the majority of domestic houses in the oldest portions of the city, together with public buildings such as the Geological Hall, Globe Hotel, and Normal School. Secondly, "Transition" from the first named to architects' handiwork, included in which are the numerous buildings remodeled for stores, offices, &c. Lastly, "Art culture," in which may be cited numerous private residences upon Elk and State sts., and on Washington ave., the Kenmore Hotel, Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, and many modern suburban residences. In ecclesiastical architecture, prominent as examples of Gothic, are St. Peter's, St. Joseph's, and the Cathedral; the carved work in the tower of the first mentioned is probably unsurpassed in design and faithfulness of the workman by any work in

America or Europe. The Lutheran pleasing example of art as appreci-Church, upon Pine st., is a creditable specimen of "early English," wrought out of brick. The Presbyterian Church, and the Baptist Church, upon the cors. of Philip st. and Hudson ave., are interesting studies in Gothic and Greek characters. In Romanesque style we might mention the Reformed Church upon Pearl st., St. Mary's upon Lodge st., and Our Lady of Angels on Central ave., as exhibiting, in many of their details, earnest study from their architects. The Presbyterian Church upon Chapel st. approaches Sir Christopher Wren's style, in many of its prominent features, although its spire finial, the pumpkin and codfish, are wide departures therefrom. The interior design and arrangements of All Saints Cathedral Chapel, furnish proof of success of culture in an architect. The Holy Innocents Church on Pearl st., a gein, pure in conception, should be seen by tourists and lovers of art. The later public schools are genuine, practical, sensible designs, embodying exteriors and floor plans in keeping with intended purposes, affording comfort to teachers and pupils, while familiarising the eye of youth with taste, cleanliness, and sanitary demand. St. Agnes School is a model of its kind, and although simple, almost severe, in style, vet its numerous architectural surprises tend to leave an agreeable impression upon the memory. The Grecian pretensions of the Female Academy are in rather unpleasing contrast with their modern surroundings, and calculated to suggest unfavorable criticisms. The Sacred Heart Convent, at Kenwood, deserves particular mention for its charming location, and as an illustration of Gothic character adapted to an institute of education. The new depot of the D. and H. C. Co., upon Quay st., is a very

ated to-day. Another illustration of simple, good taste in architecture, striking the eye favorably and leaving pleasant impressions, is the Child's Hospital, modern and yet antique in its conception. In the State Arsenal, cor. of Eagle st. and Hudson ave., is a fine type of military architecture, in character resembling the baronial style introduced into England by King Edward I, upon his return from the Crusades. Among many other edifices worthy of note are the Old Capitol, State Library, Boys' Academy, and the State Hall, some of which are elsewhere spoken of.

Armsby Memorial, The, in honor of Dr. James H. Armsby, was unveiled in Washington Park, November 25, 1879, in the presence of the Albany County Medical Society, the students of the Medical College, members of the Albany Institute, and others. It stands about forty rods west of Willett st. The column of granite is 14 feet; the capital is elaborated; the bust is of bronze, twice the size of nature, and is the work and gift of E. D. Palmer. It was cast in Paris by F. Barbedienne.

Arsenal, The State, formerly located on Broadway, cor. Lawrence st. was, by act of April, 17, 1858, exchanged with the city for the present site on Eagle, cor. Hudson ave. The present edifice was erected in the same year, and is of substantial workmanship and elegant architectural style. It is usually well supplied with arms and military equipments belonging to the State. Twenty-fifth Regiment has its armory here, and the upper story contains one of the best drill-rooms in the State.

proach to an art gallery in Albany, is Annesley & Vint's, 57 N. Pearl st., a favorite place of resort with lovers of the beautiful, and one to which Albanians in their desire to create a favorable impression of the culture and refinement of the city, are sure to pilot strangers. It may indeed be called the art centre of Albany. The rooms are arranged with a special view to advantageous lights and shades, and the most noteworthy works of art brought to this city, whether the production of native or of foreign talent, are generally placed here on public view. Rare and costly engravings and gems in oil and in water-colors are on sale, and there is usually something unique in artistic furniture, in which the firm are also extensive dealers. have been established since 1802, and are as well and favorably known as any institution of which our city can Visitors are always welcome.

Ashes.—Throwing ashes in the streets is not only prohibited by city ordinance, but by act of Legislature (chap. 377, Laws of 1866), which forbids it in the cities of New York, Albany, Buffalo and Rochester, under penalty of from one dollar to ten dollars fine.

Auctions.—The principal auction houses are on State st., and many sales are conducted in the middle of that accommodating thoroughfare, the city ordinances providing that bulky articles may be so disposed of, provided they do not interrupt travel, are not placed within ten feet of a cross-walk, and are removed one hour after the sale. The auction "audiences" are always interesting to the student of human nature. The leading auctioneer in the city is Mr. John S. Dickerman, who, for over

Art Gallery.—The nearest ap- twenty-one years, has followed the business, winning, by tact peculiarly his own, a reputation by no means confined to the city of which he is a prominent citizen. His salesrooms, 83 State st., under Tweddle Hall, are commodious and convenient, and well adapted to the display of any goods, wares or merchandise which are usually sold in leading auction houses in large cities. The General, by long experience, has a thorough knowledge of his business, which, by honorable dealing, good nature and courtesy, has been made a success. Fine works of art, in the shape of oil paintings, statuary, bronzes, &c., are sold periodically. Imported goods from Eastern countries are also disposed of, and large sales of first-class new furniture are made in the season. Real estate, stocks and city bonds, help to make up the variety of sales made, by Gen. Dickerman. Quite often he is called to other cities to officiate at important sales, and several of the city churches here avail themselves of his experience in making annual sales of pew rentals.

Baggage. (See Expresses.)

Ball Playing and "shinney" playing in the public streets are punishable by a fine of \$1 for every person thus offending.

Banks.—The following is a list of banks doing business in Albany. The State banks are organized under the State banking laws, and the National banks under the act passed by Congress during the war. Most of these were State banks, and re-organized under that act. They are permitted to issue circulating notes by depositing U.S. interest-bearing bonds with the U.S. Treasurer at Washington, to secure their redemption. These notes pass for their full value all over the United States.

Open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., except Sundays and legal holidays. The interest for discount is fixed at 6 per cent.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Albany City.—47 State st. Erastus Corning, pres.; Eli Perry, vice-pres.; Amos-P. Palmer, cashier. Capital \$300,000.

Albany Exchange.—450 Broadway. C. P. Williams, pres.; W. G. Thomas, vice-pres.; Theodore L. Scott, cashier.

Capital \$300,000.

Commercial.—38 State st. Robert H. Pruyn, pres.; Robert L. Johnson, vice-pres.; Edward A. Groesbeck, cashier. Capital \$300,000.

First.—35 and 37 State st. M. H. Reed, pres.; G. A. Van Allen, vice-pres.; AdamVan Allen, cashier. Capi-

tal \$200,000.

Merchants' of Albany.—458 Broadway. J. Wilbur Tillinghast, pres.; N. D. Wendell, vice-pres.; J. Irving Wendell, cashier. Capital \$200,000.

New York State.—69 State st. J. Howard King, pres.; J. H. Van Antwerp, vice-pres.; D. W. Wemple,

cashier. Capital \$250,000.

Union of Albany.—446 Broadway. Billings P. Learned, pres.; James C. Cook, cashier. Capital \$250,000.

STATE BANKS

Albany County.—79 State, cor. No. Pearl. B. W. Wooster, pres.; Francis N. Sill, vice-pres.; John Templeton, cashier. Capital \$200,000.

Mechanics' and Farmers'.—State cor. James. Dudley Olcott, pres.; John J. Olcott, vice-pres.; George G. Davidson, cashier. Capital \$250,000.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Albany.—State cor. Chapel.
Albany City Savings Institution.—
47 State st.

__Albany County.—79 State st. cor.

N. Pearl.

Albany Exchange.—450 Broadway. Home, of Albany.—40 State st. Mechanics' and Farmers'.—State

cor. James st.

National.—59 State st.

At the last report of the Superintendent of the Bank Department, made to the Legislature April 6, 1880, the combined resources, assets, etc., of these seven savings banks amounted to \$13,437,378.48, and their surplus over all liabilities, \$1,025,704.99.

Baptist Churches. — The history of the Baptist denomination in this city dates back to Feb. 1, 1810, when a few brethren of that way of thinking met together to worship, and August 5, of the same year, organized as a society. Jan. 23, 1811, they became a church numbering 21 mem-Rev. Francis Wayland was their first pastor. They met in various places for several years, and then bought the Green Street Theatre, turned it into a church, and dedicated it as such Jan. 1, 1819. From this organization sprang all the other Baptist churches in the city.

The First Church now worships in a building cor. Philip st. and Hudson ave., erected in 1852 at a cost of \$26,000. During Rev. Dr. E. L. Magoon's pastorate it was remodeled and much improved. It will now seat 900. Rev. M. C. Lockwood has been the pastor since June 6, 1880; Peter N. Johnston, clerk; Eliakim Chase, sexton. Membership, 626. Sunday service, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Band of Hope, Sunday, 9 A. M. Covenant Bands, 6:15. Sunday School, 2 P. M., Henry V. Shelley, supt.

EMMANUEL, on north side of State st., above Swan. One of the finest churches in the city. The cut shows the spire, which is not yet completed. The corner-stone was laid Aug. 14, 1869; dedication, Feb. 23, 1871. Is

of unhewn Onondaga limestone, and handsome church now building. The will seat 1,500. Cost \$200,000. The congregation, meantime, worship in church was organized in 1834, under the pastoral care of Rev. B. T. Welch, D.D., and was known as the N. Pearl st. Church, worshiping in an edifice on the spot now occupied by Perry Building. Under



the pastorate of Rev. C. DeW. Bridgman, D.D., the new building was erected. He resigned in Feb., 1878, and was succeeded by Rev. T. Harwood Pattison, the present pastor. Church membership, 650. No debt. Sunday services at the usual hours, morning and evening.

CALVARY Church was formerly known as the Washington Ave. Baptist Church, but changed its name Feb. 4, 1865, and bought the State St. Baptist Church, opposite the old

the old Capitol. Rev. John Humpstone, pastor since Dec. 16, 1877; missionary, Mrs. Emma Brett; clerk, James Cameron; treas., Joseph Taylor; supt. Sunday School, Wm. Mc-Donald: sexton, John Bomus. Membership, 636.

Tabernacle, cor. Clinton ave. and Ten Broeck st., Rev. Albert Foster, pastor. Organized Oct., 1859, with 56 members. Present membership, 431. The church edifice now occupied was completed February, 1877. Cost, with lot and appointments, \$71,000. Present debt, \$16,500. Services, preaching Sunday morning and evening; Sunday school, 2½ P. M.; evening meetings, Wednesday and Friday. Mission field, North Albany. Trustees, George Dawson, Lemon Thomson, Hamilton Harris, Rodney Vose, John M. Peck, H. Southwick, Jr., James Marston and B. Lodge.

GERMAN.—Washington ave. near Knox. Rev. Henry Trumpp, pastor. Kenwood Mission.-W. H. Brinkerhoff, supt.

NORTH ALBANY MISSION.—George Dawson, supt.

Madison Ave. Mission.—J. V. Burr, supt.

PAIGEVILLE MISSION.—Edw. Owen, supt.

ROBIN ST. SUNDAY SCHOOL, COr. Elk.

Basin, The Albany.—Formed by the construction of a pier in the Hudson river. (See Pier.)

Bath-on-the-Hudson.—A village on the east side of the river, opposite the northern part of Albany, and in the town of North Greenbush, Rensselaer county; incorporated May 5, Capitol, the society which had wor- 1874, population 2,000. Is reached by shiped there disbanding. In the Lumber District horse-cars and ferry, spring of 1880 this building was torn or by upper railroad bridge. It redown to make way for a new and ceived its name from a mineral spring

whose waters were once used exten- ing moneys by subscription, for any sively for bathing purposes. There purpose whatsoever." is another village named Bath, in Steuben county.

Baths.—Free public baths, Albany has none, although the subject has been frequently agitated. Benson has established a swimming bath in the river, which is quite successful. The bath-rooms charge 25 cents for a single bath, and some sell six tickets for \$1. Sea-water baths 35 and 40 cents; sulphur, 50 cents; medicated baths \$1.

Beaver Block.—South Pearl st., N. E. cor. of Beaver, was formerly the brick church, preached in for the last time Feb. 8, 1868. Here Rev. Dr. Nott delivered his famous discourse against duelling, called out by the death of Alexander Hamilton at the hands of Aaron Burr, in 1804.

Beeren Island.—Twelve miles south of the city, near Coeymans Landing. It is now called Barren island, the spasmodic attempts of antiquarians to have its original name restored. having proved abortive. Patroon Van Rensselaer erected a fort and trading house here, to exclude private traders and exact toll from all vessels not belonging to the West India Co. This created much indignation at New Amsterdam. island is now a favorite resort for picnics and excursion parties. southern point is in four counties, Albany, Rensselaer, Columbia and Greene.

Begging, is forbidden by a city ordinance, which imposes a fine of from \$2 to \$10, unless permission has been given by the mayor or common council. It is not generally known that this restriction applies to "rais-

Bell Ringing, before sunrise or after sunset, except for divine service, fires and public festivals, is forbidden, except with consent of the common council. Tolling a bell for a funeral is punishable by a fine of \$10.

Bender's Book Store.—71 and 73 State st., north side, below Pearl. One of the literary landmarks of Albany; established in 1843, by E. H. Bender who was succeeded in 1876 by his sons, F. W. & W. H. Bender. In 1878 W. Howard Bender became the sole proprietor, under the style of E. H. Bender's Son, continuing in the name, as well as by energy, enterprise and fair dealing, the excellent reputation which the house has always sustained. The business has, since its establishment, included not only that of a well regulated book-store, but of binding in all its branches, including the finest work; the manufacture of blank-books and stationery; and last, but not least, book and job printing. Two floors above the store are devoted to these departments, and excellent work is turned out. The counters and shelves of the book-store are well filled with books at low prices, and the holiday trade especially is always very large.

Benevolent Societies and Institutions.—In Mr. Dickens's Dictionary of London, the list of organizations under this head numbers about 850, and includes almost every conceivable object of charity, from supplying "gratuitous homes for gentlewomen" to supporting a "temporary asylum for lost and starving dogs." Albany's charities though of course not as numerous, nor, perhaps, as far reaching, are still highly to the credit

of her citizens, as will be seen by the

following:

THE ALBANY ORPHAN ASYLUM, first went into operation in November, 1829, opening with eight children under the care of Mrs. Heely. Before the winter was over seventy helpless ones enjoyed the shelter of the new institution. During the following summer, public meetings were held and much interest created in the charity. It was incorporated March 30, 1831, under the name of The Society for the Relief of Orphan and Destitute Children in the City of Albany. In 1832-3 a building was erected between Washington and Central aves. at Robin st.—a beautiful situation. The edifice was originally only three stories, forty by eighty, but has been greatly enlarged. It now has accommodations for 250 inmates; the average number is 225. It receives both orphans and halforphans, and has sheltered over 3,000 in all. Pres., John F. Rathbone; sec., A. V. De Witt; treas., David A. Thompson; supt., Albert D. Fuller; matron, Miss Mary Fuller. The institution is supported by donations and voluntary contribution, interest on invested funds (from legacies), and by receipts from counties for support of children, under chap. 173, Laws of 1875.

Babies' Nursery, 562 Clinton ave., was founded in 1875, and cares for young children whose parents cannot support them, or who are left orphans. It has twenty inmates at present, which is all it can accommodate. It is supported by voluntary subscription. Mrs. Frederick Townsend, pres.; Mrs. Samuel Hand, sec. and treas.

CHARLES SUMNER BENEVOLENT Asso-CIATION. — Founded Dec. 13, 1875; incorporated Nov. 30, 1878. Members are provided for when sick, if the illness is not the result of immoral conduct. Number of members, 40. John H. Ten Broeck, pres.; John H. Waldron, vice-pres.; Thos. Jackson, treas.; W. A. F. Chapman, sec.

Female Lundy Society (colored).— Founded June 19, 1833. Has 40 members, and is supported by monthly dues. Assists its own members. Mrs. S. L. Dougè, pres.; Mrs. C. L.

May, cor. sec.

HOME FOR AGED MEN. — On the Albany and Watervliet turnpike, near Menand's road. Incorporated Oct. 5, "It is to provide for respect-1876. able men who, at an advanced age, are left helpless and alone in the world, and whose poverty is due to misfortune rather than to idleness or vice." The "home" was dedicated March 28, 1878; is pleasantly situated; has accommodations for 30 persons; has at present 17 inmates, one of whom is 102 years old; average age 76. The institution is free from debt, and has an invested fund of \$10,000. Inmates are, some of them, supported in whole or part by friends, others are supported at the expense of the society. Beneficiaries to be natives of the United States, 60 years old or more, Protestant, and residents of Albany county 10 years next preceding application for relief. Exceptions to these restrictions may be made by a three-fourths vote of all the trustees. As a general rule beneficiaries pay \$125 entrance money and furnish their own room. Mr. James B. Jermain, pres.; David A. Thompson, sec.; Miss Susan Dunlap, matron.

Home for the Aged Poor, 415 Central ave. Opened on Clinton ave. in 1871. Removed to present location the year following. Conducted by 10 Little Sisters of the Poor, of which order there are 22 houses in this country. Although of the Catholic faith, they receive the aged and helpless of both sexes of every denomina-

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tion. Must be over 60 years of age. and destitute. Admission free. The institution is supported entirely by charity, the Little Sisters begging from door to door for food, clothing and money to dispense to the helpless under their care, and pay the debt on their building. The home has 106 inmates: all that it can well accommodate.

Home of the Friendless.—No. 553Clinton ave., opp. Perry st. A retreat for aged women. The building is of brick, three stories, 56 by 75, stands on a plot of ground 100 by 244, and has pleasant accommodations for 40 persons. The home was established in 1850, by Mrs. Lee, with \$56, and was duly organized Nov. 18, 1851, as the Albany Guardian Society. The present building was dedicated The lot upon which it May 5, 1870. stands was given by James Kidd.

House of Shelter .- Cor. of Wendell and Howard sts. Organized March 9, 1868, soon after which it was opened for the reception of inmates. Incorporated in January, 1869. The present building was erected in 1872. and with lot and furniture cost \$21,500. Its mission is to provide a home for penitent women who have no other place to go to. Average expenses \$3,000, met in part by work done by the inmates and, in part, by subscriptions. A. S. Kibbee, pres., John E. McElroy, treas.; Mrs. E. H. Jones, Miss Dare, matrons. The usual number of inmates is 25, but 30 can be accommodated. The institution is free from debt and has a small invested fund.

Ladies' Protestant Union AID Society.—Founded in 1866. Its managers (numbering twenty), are composed of a representative from each Protestant church in the city. The society is supported by collec- liam W. Grey, sec. tions from the churches, solicited by

individual donations and legacies. It benefits the worthy, destitute Protestant poor. Regular meetings, first Wednesday in every month, in the lecture room of the Congregational Annual meeting in May. church. Pres. Mrs. Daniel Pratt; vice-pres. Mrs. Isaac Edwards, Mrs. Wm. Goewey; sec. Mrs. James Briggs; rec. sec., Mrs. Charles Sprague; treas. Mrs. William Wendell.

ORPHANS' HOME OF ST. PETER'S Church, No. 1 Pine st. Organized in 1864; accomodates 25 girls, from

five to thirteen years.

Société de Secours Mutuel.—Affords aid to the surviving family on the death of a member; founded August 1, 1870; has 147 members. Annual meeting, second Wednesday in January. Louis Cloutier, pres.; Joseph Dube, vice-pres.; John B. Sennay, sec.

St. Andrew's Society. - Established in 1803, and the oldest benevolent institution in the city. Its objeet is to aid needy Scotchmen. Has a sinking fund of about \$12,000, and embraces among its members most of the prominent Scotchmen in Albany. William Manson, pres.; Peter Kinnear, vice-pres.; James Wilson, treas.

St. George's Benevolent Society was re-organized January 27, 1860. the old one having gone out of existence many years previous. jects are to afford relief and advice to indigent natives of England, or to their wives, widows or children, and to promote social intercourse among members. Natives of England, sons and grandsons of natives are eligible if over 21 years of age; initiation fee \$2; annual subscription \$3. The society has now 95 members in good standing. William Lacy, pres.; Wil-

ST. GEORGE'S ITALIAN SOCIETY. the representative managers, and by Organized Jan. 1, 1880. Dionisio pres. Antonio Paltanghi, treas. Its Hospitals, etc.) object is to assist needy Italians.

ST. VINCENT'S ORPHAN ASYLUM SO-CIETY, in the city of Albany—The Female Branch is situated on Elm st. between Eagle and Hawk sts. It is managed by the Sisters of Charity, of whom there are ten stationed here. There are 260 inmates, from four to fifteen years old. They are supported in part by the county, which pays \$1.50 per week for each. Places are generally found for them when they are fifteen, but those that show a taste for needle-work are placed in an industrial school on N. Pearl st., where they are instructed till they are 19. The building on Elm st. occupies a conspicuous position, and is well adapted for its

purpose.

The Male Branch, like the female branch as at present designated, was established under the auspices of the present Cardinal McCloskey, while Bishop of Albany. The Christian Brothers took charge of it in 1854, and six are stationed here. It is situated on Western ave. between Partridge and Erie sts., on a farm of 80 acres. There are 120 inmates, from 5 to 14 years of age. The county pays \$1.50 a week for each; the other expenses are provided for by collections taken twice a year in the Catholic churches. The boys are taught the common English branches and to work on the farm. At the age of 14, places are found for them. The present three-story building was erected in 1853, under the personal supervision of William Ellis, architect, and Rt. Rev. John J. Conroy, then Vicar-General.

Other benevolent societies are the St. Jean Baptist Society; St. Vincent de Paul Society; St. Patrick's Catholic, and the United Irishmen of America. (See City Tract and Mis-

Rovere, pres. Attilio Pasquini, vice- Sionary Society, Industrial Schools,

Bible Society, Albany County.— Rev. Irving Magee, D.D., Pres. Depository, 44 State st., S. R. Gray, Agt. Was organized in 1810, and supplies the destitute of the county with Bibles Membership, \$1 and Testaments. annually. Life membership, \$30.

Bi-Centennial.—The 200th anniversary of the incorporation of the city of Albany will occur July 22, 1886, and will no doubt be observed by appropriate and interesting ceremonies It appears from the city records that the method of celebrating "The Century Anniversary," July 22, 1786, as recommended by a committee of the Common Council, was as follows:

"That Common Council convene in the forenoon of that day at Ten o'Clock at the City Hall, and from thence proceed in procession to the Hill westward of the City, attended by such Citizens as shall Chuse: That during the Procession all the Bells of the several Churches in this City shall Ring, and at the arrival at the place assigned for the Purpose on the Hill, Thirteen Toasts and one for the Charter, under the Discharge of Fourteen Cannon.

"Resolved, that the former Committee be a Committee to prepare and superintend the said Business, who are to purchase a Barrel of Good

Spirits for the purpose."

Bicycling, though so lately introduced in Albany, is fast becoming a popular sport among young business men. The Albany Bicycle club was organized Aug. 24, 1880, with thirteen members, and was soon added to the "League of American Wheelmen," an organization numbering a thousand or more, its object to protect the interests of bicyclers from Maine to California. It is patterned after similar bodies in England. A particularly happy feature is the appointment of consuls in every town and city where bicycles are used, upon whom members of the league can call at any time for information relating to routes and every point of importance to touring bicyclers. The growing popularity of the sport cannot be better shown than by stating that in 1876 there were only one or two machines in the United States, while now they can be counted by the thousands; and one manufacturing company alone have the capacity to complete 1,000 machines per month

The officers of the Albany Bicycle club are: R. S. Oliver, pres.; Clarence Rathbone, vice-pres.; C. W. Fourdrinier, sec. and treas. Uniform, navy blue polo caps; reefer jacket, knee breeches and stockings; club colors, red and white; consul for league, F. B. Hubbard, 40 State st. Any communications addressed to the secretary at 407 Broadway, or to consul, 40 State st., will have prompt and cheerful attention.

Routes.—The roads on the east side of the river are far better than those on this. Taking the line of the Boston and New York post roads excellent running will be found. On the Albany side, taking the Troy road up to Troy and then crossing the river to Waterford, Mechanicville, Stillwater, Bemis Heights, and Saratoga, a run of 33 miles over excellent roads, can be had. A fair road through New Scotland, via Hurst's, to foot of Indian ladder (16 miles) will be found by those who wish to reach the Helderbergs. Riding in the Park is limited to a few paths, but the use of the bievcle elsewhere in the city is unrestricted.

Billiards.—This favorite game has many devotees in Albany. Its origin is unknown, but it appears to have been introduced into Europe from the east, at the time of the crusades, when it became a popular game among the templars and one of the favorite amusements of monks in their monasteries. Little is known of its history till Louis XI of France introduced it into his court. Shakspeare makes Cleopatra, in the absence of Antony, invite her attendant to join in the pastime—

"Let us to billiards; Come, Charmian."

The usual charges are 15 cts. for a four-ball, 20 cts. for a three-ball game, or 40 cts. an hour.

Birds.—The bird-stores of a city are always interesting places to visit, especially to those who are fond of the feathered songsters. There are usually some curious foreign birds on exhibition, and always good singers to be heard. The Hartz mountain canaries are sold from \$2 to \$3: parrots from \$5 to \$50; mocking birds from \$5, for young ones, up to \$20, and even \$50. In buying, it is always best to go to some responsible dealer: the canaries hawked about the streets, and sold under price, are either females which never sing, or inferior stock of some kind. The only bird-store in Albany, is William R. White's, 44 Green st., an old established stand, where customers are honestly dealt with.

Bleecker Park.—A small triangular enclosure in front of the Cathedral, and bounded by Eagle st. Madison ave. and Madison place, was enclosed in 1835, the city appropriating \$1,000 and the remainder being raised by subscription It contains the first public fountain erected in Albany,

in July, 1863.

Boating.—Boats can be hired (at the foot of State st.) for twenty-five cts. an hour or at a considerably less rate by the day; Whitehall boats, outriggers and skiffs are the kinds most used. On Sundays, in mid-summer, all that are available are frequently in demand, and parties have to wait their turn. (See Rowing.)

Boatmen's Relief Association.— Thomas V. Wolcott, pres.; S. P. Had by the last Simmons, sec. annual report, 1,742 members; pays \$1.500 on the death of a member. Is not limited to boatmen or any class in society.

Books of Reference, in regard to Albany, are not numerous. The Annals of Albany, ten volumes, and Collections on the History of Albany, four volumes, by the late Joel Munsell, are of much historical value: the Settlement and Early History of Albany, by William Barnes, is an interesting production; the Memoirs of an American Lady, by Mrs. Grant, gives a charming picture of life in this colony prior to the revolution. Sampson, Davenport & Co. publish annually the Albany Directory. There is also an Atlas of Albany.

Boston & Albany Clothing Store, proprietor, Henry L. Smith, 48 and 50 State st., cor. Green. The large plate glass windows which give such abundant light to this establishment, not only make it noticeable, but reveal to the passer-by something of the heavy stock of clothing carried by this enterprising house. Mr. Smith has been in this business in

the gift of Wm. Fleming, dedicated he now conducts with such satisfaction to both himself and his custom-Part of his stock is manufactured at the east, and part in this city. The assortment is always large, the attendance courteous, and prices as low as the quality of the goods will permit. Mr. Smith has spent large sums of money in advertising, but has always been careful fully to redeem every promise made the pub-

> Boston & Albany Railroad.—Station in the Union depot, Maiden lane. Fare 2 cents a mile. The direct route to Pittsfield, Springfield, Worcester and Boston. The Boston and Worcester, and the Western railroads were consolidated in the B. & A., December 1, 1867. The Western railroad received its charter in 1833, and was organized in 1836. first locomotive arrived at Greenbush from Boston, December 19, 1841, and a celebration of the completion of the road took place December 28, follow-

> Boulevards. — (See Washington PARK.)

Brewing.—The business of brewing was begun in this city as early as 1633, and has for many years been a leading industry. One of the most prominent brewers in the last century was Harmon Gansevoort, whose establishment which stood about on the site of Stanwix Hall, was taken down in 1807. There are now 20 breweries, some of them very extensive. Albany ale, at one time was on tap in all the large cities of the country, but of late has been displaced, to some extent, by lager beer which is also brewed here in large Albany for 15 years, and from being quantities. (See LAGER BEER.) The in charge of the establishment of antotal yearly product of beer of all other has come to own the one which kinds in this city is carefully estimated to be 400,000 bbls., or 12,400,000 way, and twenty-one persons were gallons. At \$6 a barrel, which is a low figure, this amounts to \$2,400,000.

Bridges.—There are two bridges across the Hudson, at Albany, but neither can be used by teams. The first, or upper bridge, now used exclusively for freight trains, was opened February 22, 1866, after thirty years of the most steadfast opposition, in which Troy took the lead. It is doubtful, however, whether the bridge has really injured that city a dollar; but it certainly has had a depressing effect upon some kinds of business in Albany, carting es-Before, all trains had to be pecially. unloaded here, and the work this involved was very great; but now freight goes through without breaking bulk from New York to San Francisco. The upper brige is supported by twenty-one stone piers. The bridge proper is 1,953 feet long, and with the trestle work, 4,253 feet. Its cost, including necessary purchases of real estate, was \$1,100,000. The lower bridge is 1,940 feet long, or with approaches, 2,665 feet, that is, twenty-five feet over half a mile. The spans number twenty-two. draw weighs about 400 tons. Work of construction began in May, 1870, and the bridge was first used in 1872. The toll on both bridges for foot passengers is three cents; 50 tickets for \$1. A third bridge across the river was began in 1876, but has never been completed. It is intended to be used by teams as well as cars, and is owned by the Albany and Greenbush Bridge Company. 135 Broadway; Ira Jagger, pres.; Alexander Morris, treas.; James W. Gascoigne, sec.

STATE STREET BRIDGE, leads from the foot of State st. over the basin to the pier. On the 22nd of August, 1840, the draw of this bridge gave drowned.

Broadway, runs from Gansevoort st. near the Island Creek to the northern boundary of the city, and thence into the Troy road. No street in the city presents such a varied aspect. At the south end it is lined with foundries, iron shops, breweries, etc.; further along it is the abode of. poor people; by the steamboatlanding it is given over to hotels and restaurants; then come provision houses and various stores, wholesale and retail; north of State it widens into one of the handsomest streets in the city, having on it the tallest of our commercial buildings; from Columbia st. to Clinton ave. it dwindles both in appearance and business: north of Clinton ave. it is, in a great measure, a street of handsome residences till the crossing is reached; beyond which are several prominent manufacturing buildings, and where Broadway merges into the Troy road stands the Van Rensselaer Mansion. (See OLD Houses.) The old market used to stand in the centre of the street where it is widest (above State), and it was called North Market st. till 1840 when it received its more metropolitan title. There was also a market at the Steamboat landing, but the street south of State was known as Court st., and at one time was the most fashionable part of the city.

Buttermilk Falls.—What was naturally a romantic ravine, down which the Beaverkill plunged in foaming fury. Civilization and the street department have destroyed the beauty of its surroundings, but something of its former state may be imagined by peering at it from the vicinity of Swan st. south of Elm. It was suggested, at one time, that the park should be so located as to take in this

feature; had this been done, Albany would have had the most romantic and picturesque pleasure ground of any city in America.

Calvin Edson, the walking skeleton, came to Albany in April, 1830, exhibited himself at the Museum, and gave levees at the Medical College. He was then forty-two years old, five feet two inches high, and weighed but sixty pounds. Subsequently he went upon the stage, as an actor, in the character of Jeremiah Thin. The more he ate the poorer he grew, till, in 1833, he swallowed his last mouthful and lost his last ounce. dying at the weight of forty-five pounds. For months previous the medical colleges had kept track of him, anxious, so long as he had expressed himself while living, as willing to promote the cause of science after death, to help what they could by utilizing his remains. New York and Albany were first on the ground, and through the finesse of the late Mr. Arnold Nelson, and of Dr. Alden March, together with the payment of a good round sum to the skeleton's widow, Calvin Edson's forty-five pounds was secured for the Museum of the Albany Medical College. By some process of embalming, he was preserved with his skin on, placed in a glass case, and labeled "No. 1;" and his appearance to-day, barring discoloration, is said to be not so very different from what it was when animated by the breath of life and a hearty meal of victuals.

Canal St., running west from 90 N. Pearl to Robin, the old bed of the Foxenkill, a stream which for many years was abundantly stocked with fish.

Capitol.—The traveler who for the first time approaches the city from

any direction, sees looming up before him a vast unfinished edifice so much above and beyond all other surrounding structures, that he has no hesitation in exclaiming "It is the New Capitol!" Like St. Peter's at Rome, it needs no chaperone to announce. its name; no guide-book to explain its object. Its fame as the grandest legislative building of modern times is already co-extensive with civilization, and each day of the year brings scores of the curious from near and from far to view and admire its majestic proportions, its grandeur of design, its beauty of ornamentation: and while its critics have been many, and not always kind, all are ready to concede that it is one of the architectural wonders of the nineteenth century.

History.

The old capitol (built in 1806–8, at an expense of \$110,685.42) had been found wholly inadequate, and for many years there was much discussion about a new legislative building and where it should be erected. New York city had long coveted the capital, but the central and western portions of the State, while not altogether satisfied with having it where it is, were still more averse to seeing it moved down the river. The consequence was, it remained at Albany, where it will remain, we may safely say, for many, many years to come.

The first definite action taken by the legislature on the subject was April 24, 1863, when Senator James A. Bell, from the committee on public buildings, offered a resolution (which was adopted) that the trustees of the capitol and the chairman of the committee on public buildings be authorized to procure suitable plans for a new capitol, and report to the next legislature. They did so, recommending the plans submitted by

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Fuller & Jones. committee was appointed by the senate to ascertain by correspondence with various municipalities on what terms the necessary ground and buildings could be obtained. York showed her desire for the honor. by offering a site on the Battery, or at City Hall park, or in Tompkins square, or in Central park, or in any public place, and also proposed to erect all the necessary buildings free of expense to the State; and, in addition, build an executive mansion on Fifth avenue, opposite Central park. Yonkers, Saratoga, Athens, Whitestown, Argyle and Sing Sing made liberal offers; Buffalo, Oswego and Ithaca declined to entertain the prop-" If." osition, as did Sandy Hill. wrote the worthy president of that virtuous village, "the time has come when our capitol is to go to the highest bidder like most everything that has any connection with our present legislation, then I would frankly say that our people are not the ones to offer large bribes or inducements for the purpose of building up their place or people to the detriment and inconvenience of all the rest of the people of the State."

The first committee (appointed April 24, 1863) had suggested in their propositions for plans that they should be made with reference to the square about the old building as the site for the new one. The city of Albany now offered to convey to the State the lot adjoining, occupied by the Congress Hall block, or any other lands in the city required for the purpose.

On the 1st of May, 1865, an act was passed (Chapter 648) authorizing the erection of a new capitol, whenever the city of Albany should deed over the land proposed, providing for the appointment of three commissioners, and appropriating \$10,000 for the

Early in 1865, a commencement and prosecution of the work. On the 14th of April, 1866, the city having made good its offer at an expense of \$190,000, an act was passed ratifying and confirming the location of the capitol, and May 3d of the same year, Hamilton Harris, John V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, and O. B. Latham, of Seneca Falls, were appointed New Capitol Commissioners. On the 22d of April, 1867, an act was passed appropriating \$250,000 for the new capitol, but providing that no part should be expended until a plan had been agreed upon not to cost when completed more than four millions. A plan submitted by Thomas Fuller was adopted, and he was appointed architect, and William J. McAlpine consulting engineer.

Work Begun.—On the 9th of December, 1867, the excavating was begun on the corner of Hawk and State streets by John Bridgford, who

had under him 100 men.

On the 19th of May, 1868, an act was passed appropriating an additional \$250,000, and adding to the commission Messrs. James S. Thaver, Alonzo B. Cornell, William A. Rice, James Terwilliger and John T. Hudson. The commission were also authorized to take as additional land one-half the block adjoining Congress Hall block on the west, and to change the plans at their discretion, with this proviso: That if they were so changed that the building would cost more than four millions, the commissioners were not to proceed to construction till such plans were approved by the legislature. Meantime work had been delayed for a year, in order that the additional lands might be secured. On the 2d of October, 1868, the commissioners having come to the conclusion that preparing the land was not included in the term "construction," the demolition of

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houses on State, Washington, Spring and Hawk sts. was begun, and in December following, 400 men and 200 teams were employed carrying the earth that had been excavated and depositing it down the bank at the cor. of Swan and Canal sts. The enlarged plans, prepared by Fuller & Laver, were duly reported to the legislature and approved by act of May 10, 1869.

THE FOUNDATION. — The first stone in the foundation was laid July 7, 1869, by John V. L. Pruyn. foundation, although, of course, out of sight, and scarcely thought of by the ordinary visitor, is a wonder in In the first place, excavations were made to an average depth of 15 43-100 feet below the surface. Then a bed of concrete, 4 feet thick, was laid, constituting a stone floor which will grow harder and harder as time rolls on. The sub-basement extends down 19 feet 4 inches, and contains 735,000 cubic feet of stone, while the brick walls, from 32 inches to 5 feet thick, contain between ten and eleven million bricks. The foundation of the main tower is 110 feet square at the base, tapering to 70 feet square at the basement floor. In this sub-basement are no less than 144 different apartments used for heating, storing and ventilating purposes.

THE CORNER STONE was laid with great ceremony by the grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons on the 24th of June, 1871. The exercises took place in the midst of a drenching rain, but were said to have been witnessed by at least 20,000 persons. Addresses were made by Hon. Hamilton Harris and Gov. John T. Hoffman.

Since that time work has progressed, sometimes faster and sometimes slower, with occasionally an entire cessation for lack of funds as in 1874, when it stood still six months.

The enterprise like all other great undertakings has met with obstructers and fault-finders innumerable, from the workman discharged for incompetency to the governor who called it a "public calamity." The prevalent opinion that no public work of this magnitude can be carried on without unlawful gains to some one, has led many to suppose that such is the case with the new capitol. Charges of various kinds have time and again been made orally and in the newspapers, and many tedious investigations have been instituted. the details of which it is as impossible to enter into here as it is unnecessary. It is only just to say, however, that while the whole system of erecting public buildings by commissions, has on general principles been condemned as unwise, nothing against the personal character of either or any of the commissioners or superintendents was ever substantiated.

CHANGES IN COMMISSIONERS. - In April, 1871, the commission was so changed as to be constituted as follows: Hamilton Harris, William C. Kingsley, William A. Rice, Chauncey M. Depew, Delos DeWolf and Edwin A. Merritt. In February, 1875, Mr. Hamilton Harris, who had been chairman of the board for nearly ten years, resigned. Resident here in Albany, and from the first, deeply interested in having a capitol worthy of the Empire State, his services during the critical periods in the building's history have been of incalculable value, and after his resignation, as chairman of the finance committee of the senate at a time when a most determined opposition to any further appropriations was made by the New York city press, he again fought the battles of the capitol through to victory. On the 21st of June, 1875, the entire old board was abolished, and the lieutenant-governor

Dorsheimer), the canal auditor (Francis S. Thayer), and the attorney-general (Daniel Pratt) were constituted a new board. Of this board, Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer took an active interest in completing and furnishing the interior, and much of its present sumptuousness is due to his taste. This board of commissioners was superseded by the successors to these several offices, and the commission as at present constituted consists of the lieutenant-governor, the attorney-general and the auditor of the canal department.

Changes in Superintendents. — In December, 1872, John Bridgford, the first superintendent was retired, and June 11, 1873, William J. McAlpine, who from the beginning of the work, had been the consulting engineer, was appointed superintendent, and remained such till May 29, 1874, when James W. Eaton was appointed in his place, and still holds the position.

CHANGE IN ARCHITECTS.—With the abolition of the old commission in 1875 came a change in architects, Mr. Thomas Fuller being superseded by an advisory board consisting of Frederick Law Olmsted, Leopold Eidlitz, and Henry H. Richardson, all of New York. Up to this time the exterior walls had been carried up, upon the Fuller plans, a working model of which had been constructed at a cost of \$3,000, and which was on exhibition for several years. Pictures of the capitol as it was to have been, had also gone broadcast over the land and world. This plan was that of the Italian Renaissance which was now modified to the Romanesque, but work had not proceeded far when the legislature passed an act directing a return to the original style and that the building be carried up to the roof, in accordance therewith. This has been done so far as possible, although the result is what is called

Dorsheimer), the canal auditor (Fran-by architects the Free Renaissance, cis S. Thayer), and the attorney-gen-in which the north centre has been eral (Daniel Pratt) were constituted completed, a correct view of which is a new board. Of this board, Lieut. given.

Occupied by the Legislature.—The capitol was first occupied by the legislature Jan. 7, 1879, the senate meeting in the court of appeals room, the assembly in the assembly chamber. The same evening a grand reception was given by the citizens of Albany, when 8,000 people were present. Gilmore's band, of New York, and Austin's orchestra, of Albany, furnished the music. The supper was served under a canopy in the central court.

The formal occupation took place on the evening of Feb. 12, 1879, when in the presence of both houses of the legislature, the court of appeals, the State officers and others assembled in the assembly chamber, prayer was offered by Rt. Rev. William Croswell Doane, D. D., and addresses were delivered by Lieut. Gov. William Dorsheimer, Speaker Thomas G. Alyord and Hon. Erastus Brooks.

Cost Thus Far.—The following figures taken from the books of the comptroller show the amounts actually paid each year by the State towards the building of the new capitol, the fiscal year ending September 1:

1863	\$51,593 66
1864	9,453 55
1865	10,860 08
1866	65,250 00
1867	10,000 00
1868	50,000 00
1869	451,215 63
1870	1,223,597 73
1871	482,942 37
1872	856,106 98
1873	1,175,600 00
1874	610,275 16
1875	1,392,712 08
1876	908,487 92
	•

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1877	\$728.	220	20
1878	1,075	700	00
1879	982	836	44
1880		363	

\$10,993,215 36

This includes the cost of the land with the exception of what was given by the city of Albany (\$190,000).

Description.

No adequate idea of the future surroundings of the capitol can be obtained from present appearances, but when the old capitol and State library are demolished, and the grounds they occupy, together with those in front, are laid out as they will be, under the supervision of Frederick Law Olmsted, to whom the New York Central park owes so much of its beauty, the approach to this stupendous pile will be in keeping with the edifice itself. The situation is a most commanding one. The Capitol square, which embraces all the land between Eagle street on the east and Capitol place on the west, and between Washington avenue on the north and State street on the south, is 1,034 feet long by 330 feet wide, and contains 7 84-100 acres. The elevation of Capitol place is 155 feet above the level of the Hudson, and the ground falls off to the eastward 51 feet. In front. State street stretches away towards the river, one of the broadest and handsomest avenues in the country.

The entrance to the building at present is from Washington avenue. When completed, admission may be had from all four sides, the main entrance on the east being by means of magnificent porticos and terraces, of which, as yet, no vestige is seen.

THE SIZE of the structure impresses the beholder at once. It is 300 feet north and south, by 400 feet

east and west, and with the porticos will cover three acres and 7 square feet. The walls are 108 feet high from the water table; and all this is chipped out of solid granite brought, most of it, from Hallowell, Maine. There are other buildings which, in the mere matter of area exceed this The capitol at Washington, for instance, covers a little over three and a half acres, but it is of marble and of sandstone painted white. The new city hall in Philadelphia, covers nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, but that also is of marble. The government buildings at Ottawa, Canada, are of sandstone. All lack the massive effect which this great pile of granite invariably produces. Its outer wall, at the base, is 16 feet 4 inches thick.

Entering the building at nearly a level with Washington avenue, the visitor finds himself in what, in the original designs, was called the basement story, underneath ponderous arches of stone. The floor is handsomely tiled: here are telegraph offices, committee rooms, etc., but nothing to long detain the visitor, unless it be to glance at the central court, 137 feet by 92, which extends an open space to the sky. This will, doubtless, in time be ornamented with a fountain, statues, etc., but at present only affords much needed light and air.

THE GRAND STAIR CASE.—Passing along to the left and turning a corner, we come to the grand stair case, which, considering the difficulties to overcome because of its position, may justly be styled a triumph of art. It is of sandstone, its ascent is easy, its design vigorous and scholarly. At one side is an elevator (one of five which are kept running during the session of the Legislature), but the visitor in order to leisurely study the beauties of this grand stairway, will generally prefer to

from the imperfect light; for though the whole top opening has been glazed, the details of the lower flights

cannot be well seen.

The Golden Corridor,—On arriving upon the next floor, the first thing to attract the eye is the Golden Corridor, a vision of beauty which brings an exclamation of delight to every lip. It is 140 feet long by 20 wide and about 25 feet high, extending along the whole "court" side of the north centre. Seven large windows opening upon this court divide the corridor into bays, 20 feet square. Each bay is bounded by piers between which arches are turned and these arches sustain a low and ribless groined vault. Mr. Montgomery writing in Scribner's Schuvler. Monthly, says:

"The piers are covered with a damask of red upon umber. The angle moldings are solidly gilded. The crimson wall screen on both sides is overlaid with a simple reticulation of gold lines framing ornaments in yellow. The whole yault is gilded, and upon its ground of gold, traversing each face of the vault, is a series of bands of minute ornament in brown, scarlet and deep blue. The method-this close mosaic of minute quantities of crude color—is entirely Oriental; and the effect is Oriental also. The varying surfaces of the vaulting, each covered with fretted gold, give a vista, lengthened by the dwindling arches, alive with flashing lights and shimmering shadows; and under the iridescent ceiling there seems always to hang a luminous haze. In the quality of pure splendor there is no architectural decoration in this country which is comparable to this."

During the sessions of the Legislature the spaces in front of the windows are filled with rare exotics, and altogether affording a desired relief from the heavy effect produced by such a mass of granite. Here, in time, will be placed statues of public men and possibly other works of art.

Court of Appeals. — Stepping through a door to the right, in an instant the scene changes. We are

walk. This feature suffers somewhat in the chamber of the Court of Appeals, the highest tribunal in the State. Here is the abode of wisdom. dignity and justice, where a riot of color such as we have just left would be clearly out of place. The room is 60 feet square and 25 feet high, subdivided into parallelograms, one twice the width of the other, by a line of red granite columns carrying with broad low arches a marble wall. The walls are of sandstone, visible in some places but covered in most with a decoration in deep red, and with the tall wainscoting of oak, which occupies the wall above the dado of sandstone. The ceiling is a superb construction in carved oak carried on a system of beams diminishing in size from the great girders supported by great braces which stretch from wall to wall, and finally closed by oaken panels, profusely carved.

> THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER.—AScending another flight of the great stair case, we come to what is, without doubt, the grandest legislative hall in the world, the assembly chamber, 84 by 140 feet, including the galleries, although the chamber proper is but 84 by 55. Four great pillars, four feet thick, of red granite, sustain the largest groined stone arch in the world, the key-stone being 56 feet from the floor. These pillars and the arch which springs from them are the most striking features of the room, but it will bear a world of study.

Mr. Schuyler says:

"The perspective of the room is so arranged that from the entrance one looks through the large end of the telescope, as it were, down vistas framed in arches narrowing and vaults hanging lower as they recede, from the great red pillars on either hand, along the vast and ever-varying surfaces of the ceilings, their creamy sand-stone faces divided by the sweeping lines of the deeper toned ribs and arches that uphold thêm, and fretted with wide belts of ornament climbing their climbing courses, touched with the gleam of gold

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and standing out from hollows filled with deep ultra marine and burning vermilion, to 'the dark backward and abysm' of the remotest vault. Through the lower arches one sees the openings of the windows which flood the transept, not with the dim, religious light of old cathedrals, but with naked and open daylight. Around them wheel the intricate arabesques of their arches defined against a ground of vermilion and between the lower three, beneath the broad belt which is some day to carry a sculptured procession, the whole wall is covered with arabesques in a field of dull red. Above the upper arcade are glimpses of the drapcries and the attitudes of colos-

sal painted figures. "One feels at once in this great stone room that he is in the presence of a noble monument, and that in what a musician would call the 'dispersed harmony' of this hierarchy of ordered masses, and this balance and opposition of sweeping curves there has been achieved in the Anierica of the nineteenth century a work not un-worthy to be compared with what has been done in more famous building ages. When the shock of such an impression has subsided, and he has time to examine the sources of this effect, he finds them in the general conception of the room rather than in any of its parts, or in any aggregation of them less than the whole. Here is a distinctly Gothic room, which in its plan has so many resemblances to a mediæval church that it cannot be described without u ing the terms of ecclesiology, which yet has probably never reminded a single visitor of a church. Its civic character has been impressed upon it by the force of design alone, and mainly by the modeling of its masses, after the noble arrangement which this modeling assists. There is a vigor in it which reminds one of Romanesque or early Gothic, but it has none of the rudeness of Romanesque vaulted architecture, and none of the tentative imperfection of early Gothic Except in one conspicuous instance, the structure is completely developed, and complete development is the mark of perfected Gothic. This completeness, however, nowhere degenerates into the attenuation that comes of excessive subdivision - nowhere into a loss of that sense of power which belongs to unhewn masses fulfiling structural necessities. There is nothing here of which one may say: 'Twere to consider too curiously, to consider so.' Neither is there anything of that ascetic intensity which most of all has set its stamp upon the ecclesistical work of the middle ages. This clesiastical work of the middle ages. This work is as day-lit as Grecian Doric. It is

frank and manly, and it is eminently alive — distinctly a product of our time."

The Allegorical Pictures. — No one feature of the capitol has caused more comment than the pictures that occupy the upper portion of the north and south walls of this chamber. They were painted by the late William M. Hunt, one of the greatest of American artists, and possess a melancholy interest from the fact that they are the only work of the kind he ever did. He received for his ser-

vices the sum of \$15,000.

The space covered by each is 15 by 45 feet. That on the northern wall represents the allegory of Armujd and Ahriman, or the flight of Evil before Good, or, as it is more generally interpreted, the Flight of Night. The Queen of Night is driving before the dawn, charioted on clouds drawn by three plunging horses, one white, one black, one red, without other visible restraint than that of a swarthy guide, who floats at the left of the picture, and whose hand is lightly laid upon the head of the outermost horse. At the right of the goddess, and in deep shade, is the recumbent figure of a sleeping mother with a sleeping child upon her breast.

The picture on the southern wall represents the Discoverer standing upright in a boat, dark against a sunset sky, Fortune erect behind him trimming the sail with her lifted left hand while her right holds the tiller. The boat is rising to a sea, and is attended by Hope at the prow, with one arm resting on it, and one pointing forward; Faith, whose face is buried in her arms, and who is floating with the tide, and Science unroll-

ing a chart at the side.

Van Brunt's Criticism.—Henry Van Brunt in an article in the Atlantic Monthly (May, 1879), characterizes these pictures as "the most important of the kind yet executed in

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this country," criticises them at length as architectural decorations, and concludes as follows: "We cannot but consider that the opportunity has been misunderstood in a fundamental point, and that work of a far lower grade, than that of Mr. Hunt, would have better served the purpose. With all his strength of will, with all his skill in the adaptation of his tones, and all his fiery determination of drawing, he has been unable to conquer a right to fill such spaces with such work. It is a waste of great resources." The writer then proceeds to consider these works of art

simply as pictures, and says: "The artist has symbolized the simultaneous occurrence of the revival of letters and the discovery of America by the allegories of the Flight of Night and the Discoverer. The former has in its elements long been familiar to those who frequented Mr. Hunt's studio. It is, in fact, a flying cloud, the substance and movement of which is figured by the suggestion of an aerial chariot drawn by three plunging steeds, to the mane of one of which clings a torch-bearing groom rather guiding than restraining the downward flight. High restraining the downward light. Figure, of the cloudy seat sits a female figure, directing the vision with a gesture of her hand; and below, enveloped in a shadowy fold of fleecy drapery dimly portrayed, is a sleeping woman with a child, and over her hovers a little protecting spirit. The visionary character of the composition is unencumbered by any material appliance. There are no reins, no harness, no chariot, no wheels. It is a harness, no chariot, no wheels. It is a precipitous movement of vapor poetically set forth with a superb flight of horses, and enough of human interest in the figand chodge of minian interest in the figure to suggest a meaning which each can interpret in his own way. It is a very fine point in the sentiment of the picture that the allegory is not forced upon the spectator by the insistence of vulgar accessories. The horses are drawn with magnificent spirit, and with the confidence and dlan of a master. The human figures are little more than suggestive: they are are little more than suggestive; they are fleeting visions—a part of a cloudy pageant. When illuminated by bright sunlight, or by the artificial lighting of the chamber at night, the vigorous mechanism of outline and color which are contrived to produce an effect are somewhat up. to produce an effect, are somewhat un-pleasantly betrayed. In the half light of the afternoon, the very qualities which are

crudities, at other times, contribute to make up a pictorial harmony of the most

effective and poetic kind.

"The same may be said with even greater force of the Discoverer. A Hamlet-like man, in armor and cloak, stands conspicuous in a boat, riding half disclosed upon a billowy swell of the ocean. Behind him, at the helm and holding a bellving sail of decourse stands of the contract of the c bellying sail of drapery, stands a winged female figure in an attitude of dignity somewhat like that suggested by the Venus of Milo; and upon the prow, with her outlines defined against a bright rift in the western sky, leans a spirit of the water, with a frank, onward look and a gesture significant of confident hope. This figure seems to us the best in the group; it is beautifully drawn, and plays a happy part in the composition. Two other female figures float upon the waves We have thus Fortune at the helm, and Hope at the prow. The guide-book shall interpret the rest of the allegory, which, to us, as compared with that portrayed on the opposite wall, is wanting in significance, and made up of too many elements and of too much of materialism to leave upon the mind a concrete poetic image. The composition is wanting in simplicity, and the effect of the whole depends upon a momentary incident; the next instant of time beyond that depicted, the next wash of the uncertain billows, will evidently throw the whole group into confusion. This impending catastrophe seems in some way to detract from the dignity of the allegory. The masters of the Renaissance, when they chose a sea pomp for their subjects, such as the Triumph of Galetea, the Rape of Europa, and the Venus Anadyomene managed to spare us from doubts of this kind by a more multitudinous grouping of figures capable of falling into new combi-nations without loss of harmony. But Mr. Hunt's allegory is disjointed, and appears to need some harmonizing element to give us that feeling of security which accompanies the floating and flying groups of Guido, Rubens, and Annibale Caracci. The idea of the Flight of Night is in this respect, admirable; in a moment the cloudy vision will have departed, leaving a serene sky, and space for all the suc-ceeding pageants of civilization."

We are told, since Mr. Hunt's melancholy death on the Isles of Shoals, that the fifty-five days devoted by himself and assistant to the painting of these pictures, by no means represented all the labor bestowed upon them. The Discoverer was first drawn in charcoal 23 years ago. The

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Flight of Night had been put on with ladies, attracted, it is feared, paper ten years earlier, and had been designed simply for an easel picture. After accepting the commission, Mr. Hunt's preparatory work in his studio in Boston was of nearly five months' duration. For the Flight of Night, the heads of the horses, their legs and feet were all freshly painted from The Queen was painted from a life model. Sleep and the child were painted from life, also the dusky guide. For the other picture, the Discoverer, Science, Hope and Fortune, were painted from life models. heads, hands and arms of these figures were also drawn and colored as separate studies. In all, 30 or more careful charcoal drawings and more than twelve pastels were made, besides 19 complete copies in oil, 17, 12 inches by 30, and two, 6 feet by 8. The work itself had to be done by a specified time, and this involved much anxiety. Each morning the artist and his assistant were up to catch from the rising sun a fresh impression to carry to the work upon the Flight of Night. Every evening they watched the waning daylight, and noted the effect of figures and objects against the setting sun, as a study for the Discoverer. Later on in the work, Mr. Hunt obtained from his assistant a solemn promise that if their effort proved a failure, he would paint out both pictures in a single night. (See Atlantic Monthly for July, 1880).

THE FURNITURE and belongings of the assembly chamber are in excellent taste. A handsome red carpet covers the floors; the curtains are of rich colors; the desks are of solid mahogany; the chairs are upholstered in red leather; the gas fixtures are in the shape of standards of bright brass, and when the room is lighted at night. the scene is brilliant beyond description. On nights when the assembly is in session, the galleries are throughd

more by the elegance of the legislative halls, than by the eloquence of the legislators.

There are other rooms in this part of the building, but none of them are of striking interest to the visitor, who will find in the halls already alluded to, enough to examine and admire for The committee rooms, libraries, mailing room, document rooms, post-offices, etc., are all convenient

and well appointed.

THE SOUTHERN CENTRE.—At present writing, the southern half of the building is not in a condition to admit of much accurate description, as workmen are busy night and day getting it ready for occupancy by the governor and the senate. The executive chambers are in the south-east corner, on the same floor with the court of appeals, a most charming location. The rooms are to be fitted up with great elegance. The senate chamber on the floor above, will be one of the finest rooms in the building. Though not as large as the assembly chamber, it will, doubtless, have almost as many admirers. It is to be furnished with marble instead of sandstone. and the designs are chaste and beautiful. The corridors in this portion are also wainscoted with variegated marble.

The State library, which will occupy the entire front of the two upper stories, it is believed will be the most attractive room perhaps, in the world. In height it will be two of the outer stories. The view from its windows will be of entrancing loveliness, overlooking the city, and for many miles up and down the beautiful Hudson.

Of these uncompleted portions it is not now our province to speak, but taking what has already been done by the present architects and superintendent as an earnest of what they will accomplish in the future, there is

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ing as it approaches completion will top of spire 210 feet. Its interior each year become more and more the pride and glory of the Empire State.

The money expended in its construction will not have been wasted. It is true the legislature of New York might have deliberated in halls that would not have cost a tenth part as much; but the capitol of such a state should mean something more than mere rooms in which laws are made and mended. It should be as this is. a grand monument to the spirit of progress and civilization.

And the influence of such an edifice is not confined by the boundaries of states or countries. The fine arts everywhere are stimulated and strengthened by such a structure.

As Clarence Cook says:

"There is nothing like a great architectural undertaking, with its implied accompaniment of sculpture and painting, to create a love of art in a community, and New York has the proud distinction of being first of the States of the Union to have lighted in her capitol a beacon fire that shall call all the arts together and set them at work in noble tasks for her behoof."

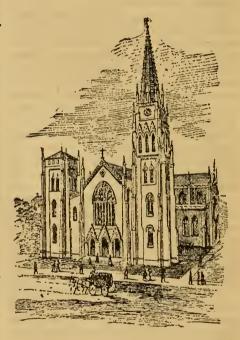
Catholic Churches.—The first Catholic chapel erected in this city was built in 1797-8 (the city giving the land) on the site of the present St. Mary's church, Lodge st., cor. of Pine. It was of brick, and for thirty years was the only Catholic place of worship in Albany.

CATHEDRAL OF THE IMMACULATE Conception, Eagle st., cor. Madison ave. Rt. Rev. Francis McNeirny, D. D., Bishop of Albany; Rev. James Collins, chancellor and sec.; Rev. Messrs. James A. Curtin and

John J. Hanlon, assistants.

This magnificent edifice is pointed Gothic in style; has a frontage of 95 feet on Eagle st. and a depth of 195 feet on Madison and Jefferson aves. From the sidewalk to the apex of the

every reason to believe that the build-roof its height is 70 feet, and to the measurement is, nave, 125 feet; transept. 96 feet; sanctuary, 35 feet square: height of ceiling about 54 feet. Twelve massive columns support its roof, and light is admitted through 32 stained-glass windows of much beauty, the one at the back of the chancel costing more than \$3,000.



It tells, in a series of finely-wrought pictures, the story of the Virgin Mary. There are five altars, adorned with statuary and enriched with relics.

The corner-stone was laid July 2, 1848, by Archbishop Hughes, and the church dedicated by the same prelate, Nov. 21, 1852. It has a seating capacity of 2,500, but 4,000 people often congregate within its walls. Cost, about \$100,000. Architect, Patrick C. Keeley. It is always. CAT

open, and is visited by hundreds of Caen stone brought from France, but strangers yearly. The imposing rituals of the Catholic church are observed with magnificence, and the ceremonies are often witnessed by many who are not of the faith, but who are attracted by the pomp and splendor of the scene and the grandeur of the music. On Sundays, low mass at 7 and 8 A. M.; high mass at 10:30; and vespers, in the winter at 3 P. M., in the summer at 3:30.

Charles Makay, the English author, speaking of his visit to this country in 1858, said of this Cathedral: "It is internally one of the largest and most magnificent ecclesiastical edifices in America. Here high mass is sometimes performed with a splendor and completeness, orchestral and vocal, not to be excelled even in Paris or Vienna, and to which London, as far as I know, can make no pretensions." The organ, built by Erben, cost \$8,000. There is also a fine/chime of bells.

The first bishop of Albany was Rt. Rev. John McCloskey (now Cardinal), who was installed Sept. 19, 1847; the second, Rt. Rev. John J. Conroy, installed Oct. 15, 1865; and the third and present, Rt. Rev. Francis Mc-

Neirny, D. D.

St. Joseph's.—Ten Broeck cor. Second st. Rev. T. M. A. Burke, pastor; Rev. Messrs. Maurice Sheehan and Thomas S. Hart, assistants. This church, though designed by the same architect as the Cathedral, is strikingly different in its general effect, each being considered a master-piece in its own way; one being sombre, heavy and majestic, and answering the popular idea of a cathedral; the other, light, ornate and graceful, conveying an immediate impression of the chaste and beautiful in architecture. mensions are nearly the same. St. Joseph's was originally trimmed with

this crumbled away, and has been replaced by more durable material. The church, which was five years in building, was consecrated May 13, 1860. It was in this edifice that Emma La Jeunesse, now the worldrenowned Albani, sang and officiated as organist while living in the city from which she took her name.

St. Mary's Church. — Lodge cor. Pine st. Rev. C. A. Walworth, pastor; Rev. Messrs. P. H. McDermott, J. H. Maney, assistants. This was the first Catholic parish in the city, the trustees having been incorporated Oct. 6, 1796, and the first building erected during the two years following; the second was erected in 1830; the third and present one in 1867-9. Seating capacity, 1,000.

St. Ann's.—Fourth ave. cor. Franklin st. Rev. Edward A. Terry, pastor. Consecrated Dec. 20, 1868.

St. John's. — South Ferry cor. Dallius. Rev. John Walsh, pastor; Rev. Thomas P. Walsh, asst. The second oldest Catholic parish in the city.

St. Patrick's. — Central ave. cor. Perry st. Rev. P. J. Smith, pastor; Rev. James Green, asst. stone laid Dec. 21, 1866. consecrated Aug. 30, 1868.

Our Lady of Angels (German).— Central ave. cor. Robin st. Maurice Bierl, pastor; Rev. Cæsar Cucchiarini, asst. Corner-stone laid Nov. 29, 1868.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS (German). — Hamilton st. cor. Philip. Rev. Joseph Ottenhues, pastor. ner-stone laid May 12, 1850.

OUR LADY HELP OF CHRISTIANS (German). — 72 Second ave. S. A. Preisser, pastor. Corner-stone laid June 27, 1880.

CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION. -The di- Hamilton below Grand; Rev. Joseph Brouillet, pastor. Formerly used by the African Baptists; bought by the Dec. 12, 1869.

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART, Walter st. cor. N. Second. The parish at N. Albany was founded Aug. 5, 1874, and Rev. F. J. Maguire appointed pastor. The first service in the chapel on Erie st. was held Aug. 16. Ground was broken for the erection of the present church July 31, 1876; the excavations for the church were made by members of the congregation evenings, after the regular labors of the day were done. The corner-stone was laid Aug. 27, 1876, and the building dedicated May 23, 1880. Cost of church and parsonage, \$45,000, all of which has been paid, except about \$15,000.

Cattle Market.—The stock vards at West Albany are reached in 45 minutes from Broadway by the State st. horse cars, which leave on the half hour: or in ten minutes by trains on the Central railroad. Next to Chicago and Buffalo, this is the largest live stock market in the United States. It was, in its infancy, located at "Gallup's," on Washington ave., north side, between Swan and Lark sts.; afterwards at the old "Bull's Head" on the Troy road, and then at Hunter & Gallup's, at the end of what is now Central ave. About 15 years ago the business was removed to its present location at West Albany, just north of the Central railroad track, where large sheds and buildings were erected for the accommodation and protection of many thousand head of stock. The buildings devoted to sheep and hogs cover an immense area of ground; are floored throughout, are entirely enclosed, well lighted, and adequately supplied with running water. The cattle yards are laid out in lanes. each alley designated by a letter or name, and each particular yard by a cattle come mainly from Texas, Col-

French Catholics, and consecrated number. Ample sheds afford protection to the cattle, and each yard is provided with water. Everything possible is done to keep the stock in good condition, and as all sales are made by weight on the hoof, it is anparent that generous feeding enures to the benefit of the seller-a fact which he never loses sight of. Buffalo is the last feeding point west of Albany, and stock shipped from there one day should reach here the next. As the rules of the Central road require all stock passing forward to be unshipped here and fed, it is obvious that the feeding part of the business

receives proper attention.

In former years the trade in live hogs amounted to considerable, but of late this market has been merely a point for re-shipping to New York and the East. The principal trade is now cattle and sheep, but as much of the stock sold here is weighed at New York and Brighton, no accurate account of the number changing hands can be given. It is safe to say, however, that upwards of 100,-000 cattle and 150,000 sheep were sold and weighed at West Albany within the past year. The export trade has added largely to the business of late, and while comparatively few cattle are purchased here direct for export, from 500 to 2,000 head pass through nearly every week for shipment to Europe from New York or Boston. The bulk of the cattle come from the far-western States. New York and Canada furnishing but a comparatively small number. Illinois sends the largest number and many of the best cattle that come to market, while the moderate arrivals of Kentucky steers embrace some of the finest herds to be seen. Ohio, Iowa, and other States in the West, furnish their quota of what are termed "natives," while the common

orado and the Indian Territory. Sheep come from the Western States, Kentucky, Canada and New York; Canada and Kentucky producing the most saleable stock. Every facility for handling stock expeditiously has been made, and in one week the past year upwards of 1,000 car loads, or 17,000 head of cattle, were received and cared for, being the largest number ever known in that time. This was exclusive of several thousand sheep and hogs that came in the same week. During the year ending Jan. 1, 1880, the arrivals were:

Beeves	No. of head. 525, 228
Sheep	. 1,089,800
Horses	
Total	2,622,512

That is, 47,805 car-loads, or a daily average of over 131 cars. The arrivals, from Jan. 1, 1880, to date (Nov. 27), have been:

Beeves	554,388 950,400 922,800 15,734
Total	

That is, 47,991 car-loads, a daily

average of 144 cars.

A large brick hotel, conducted by John Williamson, is located in the immediate vicinity of the yards, and besides furnishing accommodation for buyers and sellers, affords space for office room to several of the firms which deal largely in live stock.

Cemeteries, The, are the Rural, on the Troy road near West Troy; Anshe Emeth, on the River road; St. Agnes (Catholic), adjoining the Rural on the south; St. John's, on the Bethlehem turnpike below Kenwood, and St. Mary's and St. Joseph's on Washington ave. (See Rural Cemetery, St. Agnes Cemetery and Graveyards.)

Census of 1880.—Following are the census returns of 1880. (See, also, POPULATION.)

1st Ward, E. D W. D	2,626 2,999	
2d Ward, W. D	3,534	5,625
E. D		5,865
3d Ward, N. D S. D	2,078 3,027	
4th Ward, N. D	2,506	5,105
S. D		5,820
S. D	2,835	4,774
6th Ward, E. D W. D	1,501 2,682	1,111
7th Ward, N. D		4,183
S. D	1,340	3,527
8th Ward, E. D W. D	2,419 $1,732$	
9th Ward, N. D	2,585	4,151
S. D	$\frac{2,226}{2,704}$	4,811
10th Ward, N. D W. D S. D	2,347 1,841	
	3,300	6,892
S. D	2,843	6,143
12th Ward, E. D W. D	$1,676 \\ 2,992$	
M. D	1,369	6,037
13th Ward, E. D W. D	1,635 2,940	4
		4,575

14th Ward, E. D	2,069	
W. D		
		4,899
15th Ward, E. D	2,125	-,
W. D		
		5,119
16th Ward, N. D	1.505	,
S. D		
M. D	1 433	
	1,100	7,504
17th Ward, E. D	2 954	1,001
W.D		
11.12	2,020	5,877
In asylums		
in asymms	• • • • • •	990
Total		01 049
Total	• • • • •	91,245

Central Avenue branches from Washington ave. at Townsend park. Was formerly called the Bowery, and before the completion of the Erie canal was the great thoroughfare to the west leading out to the Schenectady turnpike. Transportation of produce was by means of six-horse teams, which were quartered along this street. Some of the large storehouses still remaining about Townsend park, attest the former commercial character of the locality. name was changed to Central ave. in 1867. The residents now are mostly German.

Charter.—The original charter of Albany, granted by Gov. Thomas Dongan, and dated July 22, 1686, is deposited in the mayor's office. It is written in English, in Gothic letter on parchment, and bears a seal, in a silver case. The text was printed by Hugh Gaine in 1771, and is re-printed in Munsell's Annals, Vol. II. The present charter forms Chap. 77 of the Laws of 1870, and was passed March 16th of that year. It has since then been amended in various particulars. See Manual of the Common Council, compiled by Martin Delehanty, clerk.

Cholera raged in Albany terribly in the summer of 1832. Over 400 deaths resulted, in a population of 30,000.

Churches.—There are between fifty and sixty churches in Albany, including five Baptist, one Congregational, six Episcopal, two German Eyangelical, three Jewish, five Lutheran, seven Methodist, seven Presbyterian, five Reformed and eleven Catholic. sides these, the Universalists, Second Advents, Friends and other sects, hold services with more or less regularity. The church edifices, taken together, are highly creditable to the city; the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception and St. Joseph's (Catholic), Emmanuel and Tabernacle (Baptist), First and Second Reformed and St. Peter's (Episcopal), being worthy of special note. (See various denominations.)

Cigars.—The number of cigars manufactured in this district in 1879, was 16,921,855, of which 90 per cent were made in this city. (See Internal Revenue.)

City Building, The, occupies the site of the old Centre market, corner South Pearl and Howard sts. It was begun in 1868; is of the Lombardic style of architecture, ornamented with a Mansard roof, and is built of brick faced with Lake Champlain limestone. It cost the taxpayers \$200,000. At present it is also the city hall, and is crowded with the mayor's office; office of the clerk of the common council; chamberlain; deputy chamberlain and receiver of taxes; police court; justices' court; office of overseer of the poor; of the park commissioners and engineer; fire and police commissioners; fire alarm telegraph; street commissioner; city engineer and surveyor; offices of the

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chiefs of the police and fire departments; property clerk; detectives' office; Second precinct station house; excise commissioners; assessors' office, etc.

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City Government.—Following will be found information in regard to the various city officers:

Executive Department.

The Executive department includes the Mayor's bureau, and the Registrar's bureau (under the charge, supervision and direction of the Mayor), and the Bureau or Board of Health.

THE MAYOR is the chief executive officer of the city, and is elected biennially on the second Tuesday in April, to hold office from the first Tuesday in May following. Annual salary, \$3,500. When prevented from attending to the duties of his office for two weeks or more, the President of the Board of Alderman may act with full power. Office, City Hall; open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH consists of the Mayor, the president and health committee of the Common Council, and the city physician who is health officer. This board appoints an inspector, and his assistant is appointed by the Mayor, subject to the approval of the board. The assistant is called clerk of the market, and inspects meats.

REGISTRAR'S BUREAU. (See VITAL STATISTICS.)

Common Council.

The Common Council is composed of 17 Aldermen, and exercises the entire legislative powers of the city. One Alderman is chosen from each ward. To be eligible for the office one must have resided in the city at least one year immediately prior to his election. Aldermen are chosen biennially on the second Tuesday in

April, to hold office for two years from the first Tuesday in May following; they elect a president from among their number. No Alderman shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract with the city, nor furnish any goods or property to it, nor hold any office in the gift of the city, except inspector of election and commissioner of deeds. Meetings are held in the City Hall on the first and third Mondays of the month, except in July and August. No salary is attached to the office.

CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL, elected biennially by the Common Council; salary, \$2,000. Office, City Hall; open from 9 till 12, and 2 till 5.

Finance Department.

The Finance Department consists of the Mayor, the Chamberlain, Deputy Chamberlain, and President and Finance Committee of the Common Council. Has control of all fiscal concerns of the corporation.

CHAMBERLAIN.—Appointed by the Common Council on nomination by the Mayor, "biennially on the eve of the feast of St. Michael the archangel" (See St. Michael's Feast.) Duties those of treasurer to the city; salary, \$3,000. Office, City Hall.

THE DEPUTY CHAMBERLAIN is also the Receiver of Taxes, and is appointed at the same time and in the same way as the Chamberlain; salary, \$3,000.

DEPUTY RECEIVER OF TAXES.—Appointed by the Mayor, on nomination of the Receiver of Taxes, who is responsible for his acts; salary, \$1,500.

Law Department.

The law department consists of the law committee of the Common Council and the Corporation Council. Office in City Building.

Corporation Counsel.—Appointed

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by the Common Council on nomination of the Mayor; salary, \$2,500, besides being entitled to receive in cases in which the city is successful, all costs collected from the unsuccessful party, returning to the city all such disbursements as are collected which the city has prepaid.

Street Department.

The street department includes four bureaus.

BOARD OF CONTRACT AND APPORTION-MENT.—Consists of the Mayor, Street Commissioner, Chamberlain, City Engineer and Surveyor, and President and committee on contract and apportionment of the Common Council; office in the City Building, open from 9 to 5. This board awards all contracts for opening, paving and repairing streets, drains, docks, etc., and for removing street dirt and garbage. It also apportions and assesses the cost of streets, etc., upon the property holders. The board meets at the Mayor's office, on call.

The Bureau of Street Impovements has for its chief officer the Street Commissioner, appointed by the Common Council on nomination by the Mayor; salary, \$3,000. The Commissioner appoints two Street Superintendents with the approval of the

Mayor.

Bureau of Surveys and Engineerand.—Chiefofficer, City Surveyor and Engineer, appointed by the Common Council on nomination by the Mayor; salary \$3,000; office City Building; deputy appointed by the surveyor; salary \$1,500.

BUREAU OF LAMPS AND GAS.—Chief officer, Superintendent of Lamps, appointed by the Common Council on nomination by the Mayor; salary

\$800. Other Officers.

Unless otherwise specified, appointed biennially by the Common Council on nomination by the Mayor.

The Recorder was formerly the representative of the Crown in the city government, and the office is now something of an anomaly. He is elected by the people, holds office 4 years, and receives an annual salary of \$2,800. He has the powers of a supreme court judge sitting at chambers; holds, with a justice of the peace, the court of special sessions; is one of the joint board with the Mayor and supervisors in charge of the penitentiary, and is nominally counsel for the park commissioners.

CITY PHYSICIAN.—Attends the sick at the alms-house, and acts with the Board of Health. Salary, \$1,200.

DISTRICT PHYSICIANS.—Six in number. Salaries, \$400. Attend the indigent and furnish them with medicine.

CITY MARSHAL.—Acts as sergeantat-arms for the Common Council; serves notices of its meetings; takes charge of City Hall, and serves notices of unpaid taxes, for the latter duty receiving fees; salary, \$1,200; Deputy, salary, \$800.

Supt. City Building.—Salary, \$900, and residence in the City Building.

INSPECTOR OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Once in six months inspects weights and measures; is paid by fees which range from five cents to \$1.50.

Excise Commissioners.—Three in number; appointed by the Mayor; term of office, 3 years. Office in City Building. Annual salaries, \$1,000.

OVERSEER OF THE POOR.—Is clerk of the committee on public charities, and applies and distributes the funds for the temporary relief and support of the indigent. Salary, \$1,000, with \$500 additional from the county. Office in City Building; hours, from 9 till 12 and 2 till 5. Assistant, salary, \$720.

Alms-house Supt.—Salary, \$2,500. Other officers of the alms-house appointed by the Common Council committee.

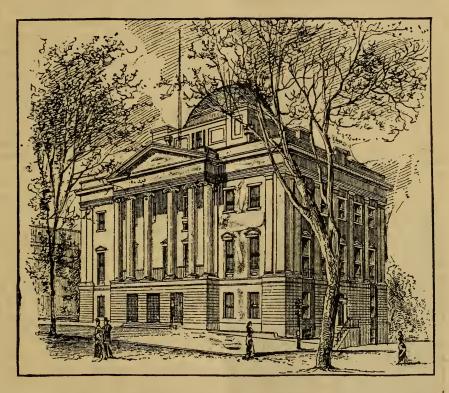
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ber; salary \$2,000 each. Office in City Building.

Ward Constables.—Elected yearly. Serve processes issuing from the justices' court, and are paid by fees.

(See FIRE DEPARTMENT, POLICE, Washington Park, Water-works; for list of officers see Appendix.)

CITY Assessors.—Three in num- edifice. The city bought the site which belonged to St. Peter's Church, for \$10,259.95, and Aug. 31st the corner-stone of the City Hall was laid. The marble of which three sides of it were built came from the Sing Sing prison quarries. On the 4th of July, 1832, the gilded dome of the completed building was disclosed to the



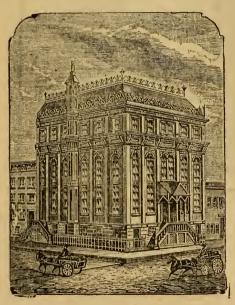
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City Hall, The, on Eagle st., cor. Maiden lane, is now in ruins, having been destroyed by fire Feb. 10, 1880. In 1829 the Legislature, having concluded that the State should dissolve partnership with the city and county, offered \$17,500 for their interest in the Capitol building and the park in front of it. This was accepted, and the Board of Supervisors agreed to appropriate \$15,000 towards a new

public, and on the 25th the Common Council held their first meeting under it. The cost was reported at \$92,336.91, of which the county paid \$7,500. was a fine Grecian structure, 109 feet front by 80 feet deep. In front it had a recessed porch supported by six Ionic columns. Upon its destruction the Common Council passed resolutions designating the CITY BUILDING (which see) as the City Hall.

THE NEW BUILDING.—A commission has in charge the erection of a new building, and the plans of H. H. Richardson, architect of Trinity church, Boston, and one of the advisory board of the architects of the new capitol, have been adopted. He proposes an edifice of reddish granite, trimmed with Long Meadow brown stone. The style is a "free treatment of Gothic, from the south of France;" height, three stories and a-half, with basement; roof steep. A tower 26½ feet square, 190 feet high, and surmounted by a belfiv will be divided into 12 stories, to be used for storing city and county records. It is supposed that the building can be erected in two years, for \$195,000.

City Tract and Missionary Society.—Incorporated in 1856. Rooms 20 N. Pearl st. Nathan B. Perry,



pres.; James Rogers, sec.; Albert P. Stevens, treas.; Rev. Charles Reynolds, supt. A most effective

organization, owning, free from debt, a large three-story brick building, cor. of Franklin and Rensselaer sts., where meetings are held on Sunday and nearly every evening in the week; a library and reading room are maintained; an eating room, cheap and wholesome, is a feature: and, in fact. where the most practical charities are dispensed. The society also occupy the old mission building on Rensselaer st. below Franklin. eral missionaries are employed to visit the sick and the needy, and a ladies' auxiliary board, of which Mrs. Howard Townsend is president, has charge of a cooking school, a kitchen garden, a newsboys' lodging-room, and the fruit and flower mission, which are mentioned more particularly elsewhere. The society also publish monthly a paper called The Work at Home.

Clubs.—Albany cannot be called a "clubbable" city. Several have been instituted in times past, and carried on for a while successfully, only to die a lingering death. The latest enterprise of this kind, Fort Orange (which see), starts out exceedingly well, and much is hoped for it. Other clubs are Albany Terpsichorean Society, Ideal Club, J. S. D. Social Club, etc. (See FRIENDLY FEW.)

Coasting.—The steep grades of the Albany streets have always tended to make coasting a favorite amusement, but law is against it. The following resolution passed the common council nearly 170 years ago:

"Whereas ye children in said city do very unorderly, to ye shame and scandell of their parents ryde down ye hills in ye streets of said city with small and great slees on Lord day and in week by which many accidents may come—Now for preventing ye same it is hereby published and declared that it shall and may be lawful for any constable within this city, or

any other person or persons, to take any slee or slees from all such boys or girls ryding or offering to ryde down any hill within this city and break such slee or slees in peeces!

"Given under our hands and seals in Albany 22nd of December in the 12th year of Her Majesty's reyn, Anno Domini 1713."

Nowadays coasting, snow-balling, and kite-flying are all forbidden under penalty of \$1 for each offense.

Coffee Room of the City Mission.— The "Model Coffee Room" is in the basement of the city mission building, cor. Rensselaer and Franklin sts. It is a neat eating-room, free from all bar-room influences, and where food is supplied at very low rates. Good meals from 6 to 25 cts. Coffee, 3 cts.

Cohoes.—A city of 19,568 inhabitants, situated in Albany county, 8 miles north of Albany; reached by the D. and H. C. Co.'s railroad, fare 25 cents. Previous to 1811 the site of Cohoes was a barren waste. Population in 1831 about 150. Incorporated as a village in 1848; as a city in 1869. The place owes its growth to the immense water privilege afforded by the Cohoes falls in the Mohawk river, and owned by the Cohoes Company, organized in 1826. falls are 75 feet in height, and in any State but the one in which Niagara is situated, would be considered a great wonder. The Harmony cotton mills are very extensive, employing 4,000 operatives; and more knit goods are manufactured here than in any other place in the country. a place well worth visiting.

Conjugal Felicity.—The Duke de la Rochefoucauld Liancourt, one of the French nobility exiled during the Revolution, who visited Albany in 1795, has recorded that the inhabitants "lived retired in their houses with their wives, who sometimes are pretty, but rather awkward in their

manners, and with whom their husbands scarcely exchange thirty words a day, although they never address them but with the introductory appellation of 'my love.'" There is reason to believe that this quiet picture of domestic happiness has been somewhat modified of late.

Congregational Church, cor. of Eagle and Beaver sts. Corner-stone laid Sept. 22, 1868; dedicated Oct. 14, 1869; cost, including lot, \$130,000. No debt. Will seat 1,125. Thirteen associated gentlemen, consisting of Anthony Gould, Bradford R. Wood, Rufus H. King, James McNaughton, and others, bought the edifice that had long been owned and occupied by the First Presbyterian Church, cor. S. Pearl and Beaver sts., now Beaver Block, Dec. 15, 1849, for \$20,000, for the purposes of a Congregational church and society about to be formed. As soon as suitably repaired, it was opened for divine service, April 7, 1850, Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., of New Haven, Ct., preaching. Other eminent preachers of the denomination followed for a few months. June 6th, a religious society was organized. On the 10th of July, a church of 81 members was formed. Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., of Bath, Me., was installed pastor, Dec. 10, 1850, and so remained until April 18, 1866. Rev. William S. Smart, D. D., of Benson, Vt., was installed May 30, 1867. The last sermon in the old church was preached Feb. 8, 1868. After that date, Association Hall, now Board of Trade rooms, was occupied for religious services until the present edifice was completed. Rev. William S. Smart, D.D., pastor; Henry S. McCall, clerk; William Gould, Jr., treas. service, $10\frac{1}{2}$ A. M., $3\frac{1}{2}$ P. M. School, 2 P. M., Prof. John E. Bradley, supt.; Bethany Mission School,

67 S. Pearl, 9 A. M., Nelson Lyon, supt. Congregational singing led by Prof. John E. Sherwood, chorister. Whole number of church members enrolled since organization, 804; present number, 380.

Congress of 1754.—Of the congress of commissioners which met in this city, June 19, 1754, Bancroft says: "America had never seen an assembly so venerable for the states that were represented, or for the great and able men who composed it." The colonies of New York. Massachusetts. New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and Maryland were represented by 25 commissioners. After completing a treaty with the Six Nations, the subject of a union was taken up. A plan presented by Benjamin Franklin, representative from Pennsylvania, was reported to the congress, and after twelve days spent in debate it was adopted substantially as presented. July 11, the congress adjourned, and as Franklin descended the Hudson, the people of New York thronged about him to welcome him as the mover of the American Union. The plan, however, was to be of no force unless confirmed by the several colonial assemblies. and not one of them would submit to delegating so much power as was proposed, to the general government. On the other hand, the king found it did not go far enough in that direction, and so it failed. But it is remarkable how nearly the proposed basis approached the constitution of the United States, and Gen. Garfield was perfectly right in declaring on his way through Albany that it was in this city that the germ of the American Union was first planted by Benjamin Franklin, in 1754.

Cooking School, The, is in charge of a committee from the ladies'

auxiliary board of the City Tract and Missionary Society. Mrs. A. Rathbun, 95 Columbia st. chairman; Miss Emma L. Lloyd, 351 Hamilton st., teacher. Sessions held in the old mission building on Rensselaer st., five days in a week. Adults as well as children are instructed how to cook wholesome food economically.

Cottonwood Trees.—The planting or maintaining of cottonwood trees is made a misdemeanor, by city ordinance, punishable by three months in the Albany penitentiary.

County. — The county of Albany has an area of 509 square miles. is bounded east by the Hudson river, and north in part by the Mohawk. The Normanskill and Catskill furnish it with good water power. The land near the Hudson and some of the other streams is fertile, but in the mountains it is less productive. The east part is covered with immense beds of clay, sand and gravel, the sand in some places being 40 feet deep. The county was erected in 1689, and originally extended east of the Hudson and included the whole colony north and west of its present limits.

Government.

Following will be found information in regard to the county officers. (See Penitentiary and Appendix.)

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS consists of 31 members, who are elected biennially on the second Tuesday of April (with the exception of the Cohoes members, who are elected a month earlier), and organizes the second Tuesday in May following. They meet, temporarily, in the chapel of the Second Reformed Church, on Beaver st.; salaries, \$350.

THE SHERIFF is chosen every three years; office at the jail, in Maiden lane; compensation through fees and

perquisites. The sheriff is not eligible for two terms in succession.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY. — Elected by the people; term three years; salary \$4,500. Appoints his assistant; salary \$2,500.

COUNTY CLERK.—Elected by the people; term three years; paid by fees and perquisites. Appoints his

own deputy and clerks.

County Treasurer. — Office, 480 Broadway. Elected by the people; term, three years; salary, \$5,000. In addition to the ordinary duties of the office, the treasurer of this county enforces the collection of all taxes in this city, unpaid on the first of September in each year.

County Judge.—Elected by the people; term, six years; salary,

\$4,500.

Surrogate.—Elected by the people; term, six years; salary, \$4,000. The deputy is clerk of the surrogate's

court; salary, \$1,800.

CORONERS.—By chap. 37, Laws of 1878, it is provided that there shall be four coroners elected in Albany county, who shall hold office three years each, at an annual salary of \$1,200, without fees or perquisites of any kind, except in case of acting in the place of the sheriff.

The board of supervisors each year elects by ballot, four physicians to attend post mortem examinations.

Salary, \$600.

JUSTICES' OF SESSIONS. — Elected yearly by the people. Paid by fees: \$3 a day for each day's attendance

upon court duties.

School Commissioners.—Three in number; supervise the schools outside the cities of Albany and Cohoes; elected by the people for a term of three years; salary \$800 each.

LOAN COMMISSIONERS. — Appointed by the Senate on nomination by the Governor. Term of office three years. The fund of which they have charge amounts to \$114,000. It is part of a sum which belonged originally to the general government, and, there being no use for it, was apportioned among the several States, and reapportioned to counties to be lent on good security, at the legal rate of interest, the proceeds going into the sinking fund of the State.

Debt.

The bonded debt of Albany county is \$874,000, which pays five and six per cent interest. It was caused entirely by the raising of money during the war to pay bounties, and is being paid off at the rate of \$50,000 annually.

County Agricultural Society.—The Albany County Agricultural Society meets annually on the third Wednesday in January, at 18 Beaver st. George Tweddle, pres.; John H. Farrell, sec.; D. V. S. Raynsford, treas. No fair has been held since 1874.

Courts. (See Appendix.)

Custom House, U. S., 346 Broadway. William N. S. Sanders, Surveyor of Customs; Orrin A. Fuller, Deputy. There are also five inspectors. The revenue from this office averages about \$150,000 a year; expenses less than \$11,000. The imports are principally lumber and grain (in large part barley) from Canada.

Delavan House. — Broadway, cor. Steuben st. Erected in 1844-45 by E. C. Delavan, at a cost of over half a million dollars. Mr. Delavan, from 1832 to the time of his death in 1870, was connected with every prominent temperance movement in the world. He began his crusade by emptying his own costly wines into the street.

The Delavan was started as a temperance house, and great was the chagrin of the owner when, by a flaw in the lease, the lessee discovered that he could sell liquor, and did so. It was for many years the leading hotel in Albany.

Docks.—Strictly speaking, there are no docks in Albany, except at the Lumber district, as the term means an inclosed basin, or the water-way between two wharves; but the quays are by custom called docks.

Dogs. — The prevalent superstition that dogs are more likely to run mad one season of the year than another is perpetuated in a city ordinance, which prohibits all dogs from going at large in June, July, August, and September, unless properly muzzled, under penalty to their owners of \$5 fine. Dogs so running at large may be killed by anybody. The police make a practice of poisoning a great many every year.

Douw's Building.—South-west cor. of State and Broadway; devoted to stores and offices; erected in 1842.

Dramatic Societies. — Albany has for many years sustained, with greater or less enthusiasm, amateur theatrical societies. Those at present in existence are the Adelphi Club; meets at 101 Hudson ave.; is composed principally of Hebrews. John McCullough Dramatic Association. Ruby Seal Dramatic Association.

Drives.—The drives in and about Albany are numerous and picturesque. Washington Park, with its three miles of excellent roadway, may be taken as the centre from which the drives radiate. The most frequented is the New Scotland tumpike, or the Hurstville road, as it is commonly

called, which, starting at the Lexington and Madison ave, entrance to the Park, leads to a drive of inexhaustable extent and variety. Two miles out is the famous Log Tavern, the glory of which has somewhat faded under modern management. Seven miles distant is the pretty village of Slingerlands, while a drive of a dozen miles along this smooth plank-road brings us to the foot of the romantic Indian Ladder. A mile further takes us to the top of the mountain, from which the view is almost as sublime as is that from the hotel verandah on the Catskills. A lovely drive on the New Scotland road, and a much shorter one, is to the covered bridge. three miles from Albany, and then turning to the right make the circuit. coming out at McKownsville, on the Western avenue road, and then to the city. This is a drive of about seven miles, and is simply exquisite, the view from Sunset hill, the road through the dense pine woods, and the little church in the forest, being the most attractive features. Another pleasant drive is out Western avenue to the Boulevard, turn to the right and take the road west, which is a continuation of State street. leads over the sand, the appearance of which is desolate for two miles, but after that the shrubbery grows dense, and the approach to Rensselaer lake (see Water-works) is one of the most charming bits of landscape possible to imagine. For equestrianism this route is especially agreeable. The Boulevard at the intersection of Madison and Western avenues also points the way to the well-known Shaker road, via West Albany, and to the drives of Newtonville, that most prosperous and beautiful of The Troy road, Albany suburbs. once the fashionable drive of two cities, is no longer popular. One reason is that the railroad crossings make

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the approach to it dangerous, but sleighing season; therefore on a bright principally because in dry weather it is merely a cloud of dust, and during the damp season the mud is ankle Another boulevard, however, constructed by the Van Rensselaer estate, and running parallel with the old road affords a splendid drive and a matchless view of the river as far down as Castleton. Upon this boulevard the new residence of Emmet, the actor, is located. road, however, does not appear to be popular, for the reason, probably, that it has a melancholy termination at the Rural Cemetery. The drives on both sides of the river are among the most beautiful in the State, and are largely frequented by Albanians who are the happy owners of horses. The road below Kenwood, past the Corning farm, and as far south as Coeymans, is excellently kept and singularly attractive, as is the one which from Kenwood goes up the hill and bending to the west intersects with the southerly extremity of Delaware avenue. Over the river the drives are of rare and bewitching beauty, especially the Ridge road, running from the hills back of Greenbush to Castleton. From every point on this noble drive the view is one of exceeding charm. To the east is a glorious landscape, suggestive of peace, contentment and prosperity; to the south the Hudson, like a silver thread, glides along its winding pathway to the sea, while to the west the city of Albany, with its signs of bustle and thrift indicates the activity, energy and intelligence of the people. This drive is probably the most thoroughly delightful of any near the city. Of course during the winter months these roads are not frequented for pleasure driving, the sleighing being confined to the park, Western avenue and the canal. city ordinance allows the speeding of horses on the avenue during the

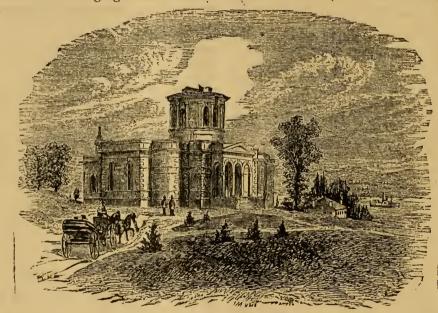
winter afternoon the scene is one of sparkle and animation, when the wealth and fashion of the town goes sleighing and blooded trotters come flying down the road to the merry music of the bells, and the excited cries of the throng which usually gathers on the sidewalks to witness the vigorous winter sport.

Dudley Observatory, The, is located in the northern part of the city, near the line of the Central railroad. The grounds on which it is placed are the highest in Albany, and are 200 feet above mean tide. They are about eight acres in extent, and are planted with trees and shrubbery. The buildings consist of the Astronomical, the Meteorological, and the Physical observatories, and a large dwellinghouse, the official residence of the director. The Astronomical Observatory is a handsome structure of brick and freestone, in the general form of a cross, 80 by 70 feet. It is surmounted by a large revolving turret, which contains the great equatorial refractor of 13 inches aperture, and 15 feet focal length. In the west wing of the Observatory is a large and excellent transit instrument. which is among the latest productions of the celebrated firm of Pistor & Martins, of Berlin. In the east wing is the great Olcott Meridian Circle, one of the largest and finest of its class. This instrument is also the work of Pistor & Martins. Its optical qualities are not exceeded by any similar instrument in the world. The object-glass is eight inches in diameter, and the telescope is about 10 feet in length. The mounting of this instrument is specially massive and costly. Its principal feature consists in three enormous monoliths of limestone, of which one, weighing several tons, forms the cap-stone of

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the main pier, while the other two, weighing each nearly eight tons, rest upright upon this and serve as the direct supports of the instrument. In the same room is a variety of delicate and costly apparatus, auxiliary to the principal instrument, which is in constant use for the most refined operations of astronomy, and employs the chief activities of the observing corps. Among other remarkable instruments belonging to the Observa-

in August, 1856, under the auspices of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (which, that year, held its annual session in this city), and in the presence of many distinguished men of science from abroad. Geological Hall had been opened on the previous day. The address commemorating the inauguration of the Dudley Observatory was delivered in the Academy Park by Edward Everett, and has since be-



tory are the Sheutz tabulating engine, the Clark comet seeker, the disc and printing chronographs, astronomical clocks, self-recording meteorological instruments, etc. The Observatory also possesses an astronomical library of about 2,000 volumes, besides numerous pamphlets and charts.

This institution was founded by the munificence of Mrs. Blandina Dudley, and leading citizens of Albany. The act of incorporation was secured in 1852. The Observatory building was formally dedicated to astronomy

come celebrated as a fine specimen of American oratory. Previous to the delivery of the address, an additional gift of \$50,000 to the Observatory was unexpectedly announced from Mrs. Dudley; whereupon Prof. Agassiz, who was seated on the platform, arose, and, delightedly swinging his hat, proposed, in trumpet tones: "Three cheers for Mrs. Dudley!" It is needless to say that the audience was electrified, and warmly responded to the summons.

The total donations to the Observa-

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tory up to the present time exceed management of the institution is en-\$200,000. Of this sum, Mrs. Dudley gave \$105,000. More than \$100,-000 have been expended in buildand equipment, and about \$100,000 is safely invested as a permanent fund for the support of the institution.

Since 1878, the astronomical operations of the Observatory have experienced a new impulse, in the zone work, which has been undertaken in co-operation with European observatories, under the general direction of the International Astronomical Society. In aid of this enterprise, considerable donations have recently been made by citizens of Albany and others.

From the normal clock of the Observatory, standard time is furnished to the various railroad and telegraph offices in this vicinity. At 9 A. M. and 9 P. M. the fire bells of the city are struck in coincidence with a signal from the Observatory clock, by the Fire Alarm Telegraph service. At noon, each day, the standard time of the Observatory is transmitted over the New York Central railroad as far west as Buffalo; so that the Dudley Observatory time is practically the standard for all northern and central New York.

Among the distinguished astronomers who have been in charge of this Observatory are Dr. B. A. Gould, now Chief astronomer of the Argentine confederation, S. A.; Professor O. M. Mitchel, who afterward died in 1862, Major General of U.S. Volunteers, and Dr. Brunnow, since Astronomer Royal of Ireland.

The Observatory is open on Tuesday evenings, when visitors are admitted in limited numbers. Cards of admission should be obtained by previous application, either to the Director of the Observatory or to any one of the sixteen Trustees, to whom the

trusted.

The present organization of the

Observatory is as follows:

Board of Trustees.—Robert H. Pruyn, pres.; Isaac W. Vosburgh, treas.; John F. Rathbone, Dudley Olcott, Samuel H. Ransom, Joseph D. Palmer, H. Ramsay, Erastus Charles Van Benthuysen, Stephen Shepard, Charles B. Lansing, Clarence Rathbone, John M. Crapo, Thomas Hun, Eliphalet N. Potter, Samuel B. Ward, Frederick Town-

Secretary and Director.—Lewis Boss.

Early History.—Albany is the oldest surviving European settlement in the 13 original States. Jamestown, Va., founded seven years earlier (in 1607), has long since ceased to be inhabited, and nothing but the ruins of a church-tower and a few tombstones are left to mark the spot, even a portion of the site having been washed away. Albany comes next. It was in September, 1609, that Hendrick Hudson dispatched from Holland, by the Dutch East India Company, to search for a north-west route to India and China, came sailing up the river which now bears his name, thinking surely that the long lookedfor "passage" was found at last. But arriving in the vicinity of where Hudson now stands, the yacht "Half Moon" found difficulty in proceeding, and the mate and four sailors came up stream in a small boat, which they moored, it is believed, at a spot now in Broadway. The site of the future city was covered with pine, maple, oak and elm, and between its hills five brawling brooks ran laughing to the beautiful river. Subsequently they were known as the Normans kill, the Beaver kill, the Ruttenkill (which flows down Hud-

son ave.), the Foxen kill (down Canal st.), and the Patroon's creek. Poor Hudson returned the way he came, went back to Holland, and subsequently, in the service of the London Company, discovered, far to north, the bay which bears his name, and then, through a mutiny among his crew, was set adrift in a small boat, to die alone amid the ocean he had so fearlessly explored. Hendrick Corstiaensen, under a grant of the United New Netherlands Company, erected a trading-house, 26 feet wide and 36 feet long, on the island below the city, nearly opposite the residence known as Mount Hope. This was surrounded by a stockade 50 feet square, and a moat 18 feet wide. It was garrisoned by 10 or 12 men, who had two cannon and 12 stone guns with which to defend themselves. Here they carried on an extensive fur trade with the Indians. until the spring freshet of 1617 nearly destroyed their domicile, when they moved "up town" and erected a new fort on the hill near the Normanskill, or 1st kill as it was then called, the other four being numbered in succession northward. In 1623, another organization, called the West India Company, erected a fort on a spot near what is now the steamboat landing, and called it Fort Orange, in honor of the prince who presided over the Netherlands. In the same year colonists were sent over, but in 1626, only 8 families were resident here. In 1629 the Patroon system was transplanted to this country (see PA-TROON), and the following year more colonists arrived at Rensselaerwyck, a domain 48 miles broad, and which extended 24 miles on both sides of the river, from Beeren island to Cohoes. In 1634, the village began to assume a name independent of the fort, and was called Beaverswyck, or Beaver's Fuyck, or the Fuyck, so named from

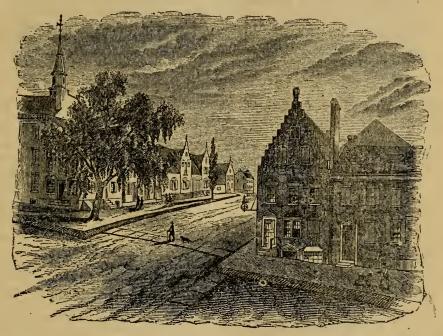
the bend in the river. Subsequently it was known as Williamstadt, and became the centre of the fur trade in North America. In 1664, the province came into the hands of the English. who speedily changed the name of the settlement to Albany, in honor of the Duke of York and Albany, New Amsterdam on Manhattan island undergoing a similar transformation. In 1686, Albany was incorporated a city by Gov. Dongan, the bounds being one mile wide, from the river back sixteen miles. The town from its very earliest settlement was protected from the incursions of the French and Indians by palisades, a kind of fortification consisting of upright posts driven firmly into the ground. In 1695 the boundaries of the stockade were, Hudson st. on the south, Steuben st. on the north, the river on the east, and Lodge st. on the west. Afterward, as the town increased in population. these lines were extended. stockade then reached as far south as Hamilton street, and on the north it crossed Broadway, near Orange and Van Tromp sts. At this point the north gate was placed, and it was the line dividing the city of Albany from the Colonie. When the town was first fortified, it contained but three streets: Jonkers and Handlers (corresponding to State st. and Broadway), and Pearl. In 1795, the town of Colonie was annexed. In 1798, the city became the capital of the State. (See Congress of 1754.)

East Albany is part of the village of Greenbush, and is reached by the lower railroad bridge, or by the ferry at the foot of Maiden lane.

Elm Tree Corner,—The name by which the Tweddle Hall corner was known for many years, because of an ancient, crooked elm which stood there till the widening and improve-

ment of N. Pearl st. in 1877. Our west of the Hudson was opened for cut gives a view of the spot as it appeared when the Lydius house (see ing, 58x42 feet, standing a short dis-OLD Houses) stood opposite. Vanderheyden palace is also shown Peter's, in the middle of State st., at with another tree in front of it. The following verses by Mr. W. D. Morange, celebrate one peculiarity of the spot, which has not yet wholly passed away:

divine service. It was a stone build-The tance from the site of the present St. the base of the hill, which was afterwards cut down to the gradual slope which leads to the capitol, but which at that time was crowned with the English fort. (See cut, p. 46.) Rev.



It don't appear that the Old Elm Tree Was a slippery elm, you know; But nevertheless it will doubtless be Set down in the records so.

When the snow congeals on the slanting grade,

Where the Elm Tree went to rot, And scores of broken heads have made Their mark on the sacred spot,

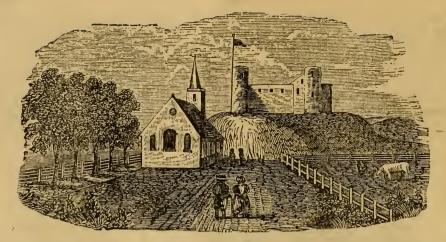
That place of broken skulls will be By many a frantic mourner, Set down in the town geography, As the "Slippery Elm Tree Corner."

Episcopal Churches.—In November, 1716, the first English church interior is 136x68 feet, and 64 feet

Thomas Barclay, chaplain to the fort, was the rector.

St. Peter's was the title under which the church was incorporated in 1769. The first edifice was taken down in 1802, and a second, built where the present edifice stands, was consecrated Oct. 4, 1803. This lasted till 1858, when it was razed to make way for the present elegant structure. consecrated Oct. 4, 1860. It is built of Schenectady blue stone, with New Jersey brown stone trimmings. The

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from floor to ceiling. Seating capacity, 900. The tower, one of the rich-



est specimens of French Gothic in this country, was completed in 1875 by the

munificence of the family of the late John Tweddle. The chimes of eleven bells were presented by Mr. George Tweddle, and cost \$6,000. A bell, mistakenly known as Queen Anne's bell, bearing date of 1751, is used only to ring in the new year. It is said to have been the bell that first proclaimed independence in this city. A communion service, the gift of Queen Anne to a projected chapel among the Onondagas, which was never built, was given to this church at the frontier post, and has been in use ever since. The organ has just been remodelled. The parish house on Lodge st. was built in 1875, at a cost of \$24,000. Whole value of church property, \$230,000. Number of communicants over 400. Sunday services at 10:30 and 4; Wednesdays and Fridays, 10:30. Rector, since Aug. 1, 1874, Rev. Walton W. Battershall, D. D.

The CATHEDRAL OF ALL SAINTS, in the city and diocese of Albany, was incorporated by act of Legislature in March, 1873. Its own statutes and by-laws were adopted in the following year, and in 1877 it was formally and fully recognized as part of the organic life and law of the diocese by

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a nem con. vote of the convention. G. W. Dean, chancellor; Rev. E. T. The chapter consists of the Bishop as its official and ex-officio head; of four "principal persons," the dean, precentor, chancellor, and treasurer; certain minor canons being unmarried clergy, and six laymen, holding office for two, four and six years, elected by the "greater chapter." The greater chapter represents all the elected officers and bodies of the Diocesan Convention, (standing committee, board of missions, deputies to convention, arch-deacons, etc.,) and the rectors of St. Peter's and St. Paul's churches in Albany.

The scheme of the cathedral is adopted from the statutes of the English Cathedral of the First Foundation; with the marked exception (which is an admirable characteristic of the American church) of the introduction of lay communicants to the governing body. The idea of the cathedral is to establish in Albany a free church, with frequent services, choral worship, constant preaching, and institutions of learning and charity. Every member of the diocese has his own right and place in the congregation, and has a voice, through his elected representatives, in the choice of the clerical and lay members of the chapter. The present building, cor. Hawk and Elk sts., is only the chapel of the cathedral church, which it is hoped will be begun before long. It seats about 1,000 people. It maintains a daily service twice every day. The pupils of St. Agnes school (which see) and the members of the Sisterhood worship in it, besides a congregation, filling the building about three-fourths full. The seats, by the act of incorporation, are forever free. There are no endowments, and the support comes wholly from the free-will offerings of the congregation. Rt. Rev. Wm. Croswell Doane, Bishop; Rev. Chapman, treas.; Rev. T. B. Fulcher. minor canon.

St. Paul's.—Lancaster st. above Hawk. Rev. J. Livingston Reese, D. D., rector. Organized Nov. 12, 1827. The first church edifice was in S. Ferry st., consecrated Aug. 24, 1829. After the sale of this building to the Catholics in 1839, the theatre on S. Pearl st. was bought by the parish, and at an expense of some \$10,000 was transformed into a church, and consecrated Feb. 1840. At that time the Rev. Wm. Ingraham Kip, now Bishop of California, was rector. After the election of the Rev. Dr. Kip to the Episcopate, the Rev. Dr. Starkey, now Bishop of Northern New Jersey, was rector for four years. The present edifice was intended for a new congregation, belonging to the Dutch Reformed Church, and was known as the Dudley Church. When partly completed, it was sold, on account of debt, to the vestry of St. Paul's, who completed the building and added a It was used for the first time for public service Sept. 21, 1862. The Rev. Dr. Rudder, afterwards of St. Stephen's, Philadelphia, was then rector. The present rector entered on his duties in June, 1864. In October, 1877, the semi-centennial of the parish was celebrated. The church has 600 communicants; 720 children and 80 teachers in its Sunday School; a large and flourishing mission chapel on Madison ave. below Pearl, where services are held twice a Sunday, under the care of the assistant minister. No mortgage nor floating debt.

TRINITY.—Trinity place. Rev. Edward Selkirk, rector. Was organized Sept. 4, 1839. The parish was small, but managed to build, in 1841-2, at the cor. of Franklin and Herkimer sts., an edifice holding about 300 people. On the 1st of Jan., 1844, Rev. Mr. Selkirk became rector, and for 37 years has been with this parish. The present building was consecrated Jan. 21, 1849, and will seat about 500.

Holy Innocents.—N. Pearl st. cor. of Colonie. Rev. Samuel E. Smith, rector. This was the fifth parish organized by the Episcopal Church in this city. The building was the first specimen of early English architecture erected in Albany, and was opened Feb. 3, 1850. Mr. William H. De Witt not only gave the site but assumed the entire cost of the building. It seats 350, and pew rents are free.

GRACE.—Cor. Robin st. and Clinton ave., was organized in 1846. The Rev. Mansell Van Rensselaer, D. D., LL. D., was the first rector. Under his ministrations services were held in an upper room cor. State and Lark sts. From here they moved to a larger room in Spring st., where services were conducted until the present building was erected cor. of Lark and Washington ave. in 1850. In 1873 the building was moved to its present location. In 1875 the rectory was built at a cost of nearly \$9,000. There have been eight rectors since its organization: Rev. Mansell Van Rensselaer, D. D., LL. D.; Rev. John Alden Spooner; Rev. John Radcliff Davenport, D. D.; Rev. Theodore M. Bishop, D. D.; Rev. Philander K. Cady, D. D.; Rev. Edwin B. Russell; Rev. James Hutchings Brown; Rev. David Louis Schwartz. The present number of communicants, 223. The seats are free, and the church depends entirely upon the offertory for support. The services: Morning prayer and sermon, 101 A. M.; Sunday school, 2½ P. M.; evening prayer and sermon, 71 P. M.

Eric Canal.—The first boat through from Buffalo on the Eric canal passed through the lock into the Albany basin at thrc• minutes before 11 A. M., Oct. 26, 1825. Cannon, placed in hearing of one another, announced the consummation of the great work from Albany to Buffalo, and from Albany to Sandy Hook. The signal was returned in the same way and reached here from New York five minutes before 12 M.

Evangelical Churches.—These are entirely German organizations, services being conducted in that language:

EVANGELICAL GERMAN ASSOCIATION. Elm st., north of Grand; Rev. M. Yauch, pastor; J. Dolch, supt.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL PROTESTANT CHURCH. — Clinton, cor. Alexander; Rev. Robert Yuengst, pastor; Rev. Richard Krause, vicar; Adam Hinkelmann, supt.

Excursions.—The traveler who has exhausted sight-seeing in Albany, or the resident who wishes to go a pleasuring, may, in the summer time, take his choice of a number of short excursions at small expense.

By Boat.—The Albany and Troy line of steamers afford a delightful river glide of six miles and return for 20 cents, and on Saturdays for 10 cents. This is a favorite method of giving young children a breath of fresh air. The boats, the Whitney and Sanders, leave every hour from the foot of Maiden lane, are swift, safe, clean and comfortable. Sunday patronage is very large. The same management runs boats down the river as far as New Baltimore, touching at the pleasant villages of Cedar Hill, Castleton, N. Coeymans, and Coeymans. Excursion to New Baltimore and return, 40 cents. On Saturdays this trip can be made after five o'clock P. M., returning the same evening. For \$1 one can spend the day on the river, going as far as Rhinebeck by the Day line, and returning in the same way. This affords a charming view of the upper Hudson

and the Catskill mountains.

By RAIL.—The trip to Troy can be made on this side the river, by the D. & H. C. Co.'s railroad, depot foot of Maiden lane. Fare 20 cents. Cars leave every hour. In this way one sees the Lumber district, has a charming view of the Hudson, the villas on the Troy road, the Rural and St. Agnes cemeteries, Fair grounds, Erie canal, the great iron works, and a comprehensive view of Troy itself. Trains also go to Troy from the Union depot about as often, crossing the bridge and going up on the other side, but the views are not to be compared with the other route. For Cohoes and Cohoes falls take the D. & H. C. Co.'s trains, fare 25 cents. Cohoes is a perfect bee-hive of industry, and the falls are an object of great interest and beauty. Other excursions which can be made in one day on this line of roads are to Howe's CAVE (which see), fare one way, \$1.20; to Sharon Springs fare one way, \$1.77; to Cooperstown, allowing four hours' stay, fare, \$3.08; to Round Lake, fare 85 cents (during camp meetings excursion tickets at reduced rates), to Saratoga, fare \$1.20; through Lake George to Fort Ticonderoga and return via. Whitehall, fare for the round trip, \$6, tickets good for two days, and affording rides by cars, stage and steamboat. The great Hoosac tunnel may also be visited from here in one day.

Executive Mansion.—On Eagle st., south of Elm; stands well back from the street on a commanding and beautiful site.

Exempt Firemen's Association.— Lawrence Carey, pres.; O. V. Wallace, vice-pres.; Thomas Hogan, sec.; Visscher Ten Eyck, treas. Board of Broadway horse-cars, and by the

managers meets quarterly, first Tuesday in Jan., April, July and Oct., at City Building. The income of a small invested fund and the fees for membership are distributed among the indigent members of the Association. Membership, \$1. Limited to the old department.

Expresses. — Packages and parcels may be sent from Albany via the National Express Co. (office, Maiden lane cor. Dean st.), over the roads of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co., the Harlem road, and the Hoosac Tunnel line and connections; by the American Express Co. (office, cor. Broadway and Steuben st.) over the Boston & Albany Railroad and the Central and Hudson River Railroad, and, through their connections, over 30,000 miles of railroad, and to

4,500 different offices.

Baggage Express. — Baggage is transferred in this city conveniently and at small expense to the owner. Wygant & Co.'s agents pass through all trains approaching Albany, and collect checks, delivering baggage to all the steamboats and depots, and to the hotels and private houses. They also call for baggage, and may be summoned by telephone or by leaving orders upon call-books at the general office, cor. Maiden lane and Dean st.; baggage rooms at the depots; Huested's, cor. Eagle st. and Hudson ave.; and Rice's, cor. Clinton ave. and Broadway. The regular charge inside of Lark and Arch sts. and Livingston ave. is 30 cts. for a single piece of baggage and 25 cts. for each additional piece. Beyond these limits, charges according to the distance. Special rates are made for amusement combinations.

Fair Grounds.— On the Troy road above Menand's. Reached by the

steam-cars of the Delaware & Hud- are made all over the country by son Canal Co.'s railroad, depot foot of Maiden lane. Originally intended for the use of the State Agricultural Society, and contain a small racecourse, two exhibition buildings, besides ample accommodations for poultry, horses, sheep and cattle. A handsome grove of trees makes it a pleasant place for picnics, while there is plenty of shelter in case of rain.

Fearey & Sons, Thomas.—Boot and shoe manufacturers. Established 1844. This factory has become one of the institutions of Albany. It furnishes employment to 600 operatives. besides those engaged in making boxes and other supplies. A thirtyhorse power engine and forty-horse power boiler supply the power and heat. Improved machinery is used wherever practicable. Bottoms are fastened on by McKay sewing machines, Goodyear sewing machines and a Standard screw-wire machine. The old style hand-sewed and handpegged work forms an interesting feature for those not accustomed to see the various processes. made work has become so popular again that this firm have difficulty in filling their orders. A first-class medal was awarded Thomas Fearev & Sons, by the U.S. Centennial Commission, on the following report of the Boot and Shoe Committee:

"An extensive exhibit of mediumgrade machine-sewed shoes for the Good, serviceable work; material prime; proportions good; prices reported very low."

"Medium-grade goods for the masses" are specialties, but three grades of goods better than medium grade are manufactured by machinery, besides the highest grade of hand-sewed work. The products of fitting and wearing qualities. Sales basis, with the most satisfactory re-

agents to the retail shoe dealers and general stores. The total capacity of all departments is 2,000 pairs a

Female Academy.—The oldest educational institution in the city. was founded by Ebenezer Foot in 1814, as "Union School, in Montgomery street." In 1821 it was incorporated by act of Legislature.



The present rather imposing looking building on N. Pearl st. was opened May 12, 1834, and cost \$30,000. "The front faces the east, and is ornamented with a beautiful Hexastyle portico of the Ionic order. The proportions of the columns, capitals, bases and entablature, are taken from the temple on the Ilissus, the most beautiful example of the Ionic among the remains of antiquity." The old Albany library, of several thousand volumns, was stored here, and finally became the property of the institution. (See Freemasonry.)

Present Condition.—The academy this factory are noted for their good has recently been put upon a new

sults. It now combines the features of both a day and boarding-school, pupils from out of town being received into the principal's own home. The sanitary condition of the building is perfect, especially as regards those first great requisites, light and air. The course of study extends from the Kintergarten to a postgraduate course, and pupils are therefore received at all ages and stages of development. The importance of this prolonged tuition, under one system, cannot be over-estimated. The corps of professors and teachers, headed by Miss Lucy A. Plympton, as principal, is full and efficient. The art department, under Prof. William P. Morgan, is unexcelled in the city as the work of the pupils conclusively shows. French is taught by Prof. Armand de Potter, a gentleman of varied attainments and extensive culture. The department of music is in charge of the well-known teacher, Mrs. Harcourt. The standards of scholarship and deportment are both high, and pupils are incited by all appropriate means to reach them. Discipline, though enforced with kindness, is strict. In short, the academy has never been in a more prosperous condition than now, and the present indication is that its future will be successful and brilliant.

Ferries.—A ferry was established across the river at this point in 1642, and has been in operation ever since. It is the oldest in the United States. In 1807 the scow which was used was swamped, and thirty-three persons were drowned. Three boats are now run, one from the foot of North Ferry st. to Bath; one from Maiden lane to East Albany, and one from South Ferry st. to Greenbush. Fare, two cents. The right of regulating ferry on both sides, between the original four wards of the city and Green-

bush, is vested in the city by the charter.

Fire Department, The, as at present organized, was established by chap. 197 of the Laws of 1867. Five commissioners with the Mayor, ex officio, president of the board, have entire charge of all its affairs. They are chosen by the common council for a term of five years, one going out of office every year, on the first Monday in June. With the exception of the one who acts as secretary (for which he receives \$1,000 a year), they serve without pay. The rooms of the board and of the chief engineer are in the City Building.

Engineers.—The chief engineer has sole command at fires, makes daily examination of the affairs and property of the department, and makes full reports of the fires to the board. Salary, \$2,500 per annum.

The assistant engineers attend all fires, and in case of the chief's absence, the first one at the fire assumes his duties. Salary, \$250 per annum.

Engines and Trucks.—The apparatus is stationed at the various houses, as follows:

Steamers: No. 1, 236 Washington ave.; No. 2, 157 Livingston ave.; No. 3, 895 Broadway; No. 4, 69 Hudson ave.; No. 5, 289 South Pearl st.; No. 6, cor. Swan and Jefferson sts.; No. 7, cor. Ontario st. and Clinton ave.; No. 8, cor. Broadway and N. First st.; No. 9 (reserve), house of Engine 6; No. 10 (reserve), house of Engine 3. Trucks: No. 1, 57 Westerlo st.; No. 2, 126 Clinton ave.; No. 3 (reserve), house of Engine 7. Insurance Patrol, 41 Hudson ave.

The steamers, with the exception of the reserves, are all of the Amoskeag pattern, and with their tenders, or hose-carts, are valued at \$5,150 each; the trucks, at \$2,250 each. They are FIR 52

drawn by about thirty horses, worth \$300 each.

The Companies consist of a foreman, salary, \$125; assistant, salary, \$100; 14 members at \$75 each. The Truck companies have 20 members each. The permanent employees are an engineer (\$1,080), fireman (\$720), driver (\$720), to each engine; and a tillerman (\$720), and driver (\$720), to each truck.

The annual expense of running the department is about \$76,000, and for efficiency it is not excelled by any department in the United States.

THE INSURANCE PATROL, OF Protectives, act with the department, but are supported by the insurance companies doing business in this city. Their object is to protect property from both fire and water. The superintendent has under him one assistant, two drivers, and seven men. supt. receives \$1,000; the drivers, \$720 each; the assist, supt., \$100, and the patrolmen the same as the fire-The patrol is under the management of the Board of Under-(See Underwriters, Board writers. OF.)

The Alarm Telegraph.

The fire alarm in use is known as Gamewell's American Fire Alarm System, and was first put in operation in this city, June 1, 1868. office is in the upper story of the City Building; supt., salary, \$1,500; asst., salary, \$1,040. Seventy-five alarm boxes, eight church bells, and the various engine and truck houses of the department, are connected with this office by 70 miles of wire, divided into five circuits, and operated by means of a 300 cup battery. The keys of the boxes are in charge of persons living near by, and are so made that they cannot be withdrawn from the lock, after turning it, till they are released by some one from the tele-

graph office. Each key is numbered and receipted for. With this restriction, false alarms have become unknown, although injudicious alarms are sometimes sounded. The place where the key is deposited is plainly indicated near the box. To sound an alarm, all that is necessary is to pull a hook. This strikes a bell in the office, in accordance with the number of the box. As soon as an operator (one of whom is on duty constantly) knows certainly which box is indicated, he places machinery in motion which strikes the same number on a gong in each of the engine houses and on the eight church bells. For instance, if box 29 is pulled the bells strike twice and then, after an interval of seven seconds, nine times; this is repeated every 20 seconds till every one in the city who has a list of signal boxes knows, or may know, that the fire is within the vicinity of the corner of Maiden lane and Broadway. One blow indicates that the fire is out. The hammers and striking machinery the various church towers are entirely independent of the regular tongues and ropes, and are so arranged that they will strike a given number of strokes before they must be wound up again. Each stroke is registered, and they are attended to accordingly. Observatory time (see Dudley Observatory) is transmitted to the office every 10 minutes, and at 9 A. M. and 9 P. M. one stroke is given on all the bells and gongs connected with the telegraph. This not only serves to regulate the timepieces of the whole city, but is a test whether or not the striking machinery is in order. The wires are tested every 20 minutes in the 24 hours. This is done by passing a current over each wire, and the result is registered inside of a watch-clock on a revolving disc, which also indicates the time when the trial is made, and, of course,

not only testing the wire, but the operator. In short, a perfect system of registrations prevails in this department, from one end to the other.

Messages are sent over the wires by the Morse system, when necessary, and there is also an elaborate telephone service by which all the engine houses are reached.

The fire alarm boxes are located as follows:

Green and 4th av.

Green and Arch

B'way and 4th av.

B'way and S. Ferry 5 Green and Herkimer 6 B'way and Madison av. 7 Hamilton and Union 8 Broadway and Hudson 9 State and Green 9 State and Green
12 Delaware and Clinton
13 S. Pearl and Schuyler
13 Morton and Grand
14 S. Pearl and Westerlo
15 S. Pearl and Mad. av. 16 Madison av. and Philip 17 S. Pearl and Plain 18 Grand and Beaver 19 S. Pearl and State 21 DeWitt & Montgomery 23 Canal b'ge & N. Ferry 24 Broadway & N. Ferry 25 R. R. Crossing, B'way 26 Lumber and Water 27 B'way and Clinton av. 28 B'way and Columbia. 29 B'way and Maiden lane 31 N. Pearl & Van Woert 32 N. Pearl & Livingston av 34 Monroe and Chapel 35 Orange and Lark Orange and Swan 36 Canal and Hawk

37 N. Pearl and Canal 33 Lodge and Pine

39 Eagle and State

2 S. Pearl & McCarty av. 41 Wash'gton av. & Hawk S. Pearl & Third av. 42 Lancaster and Hawk 43 State and Swan 45 Lancaster and Dove

46 Wash, av. and Dove 47 State and Lark 48 Hudson av. and Willett 51 Central av. and Knox 52 Wash, and Lex'g'n avs. 53 Bradford and Robin 54 Central av. and Perry

56 Clinton av. and Quail 57 Central av. & Ontario
Watervliet 58 Ontario and Third 59 R. R. shops, W. Albany 61 Eagle and Hudson

62 Eagle and Elm Eagle and Park av. 63 Hamilton and Hawk 64 Madison av. and Swan 65 Jefferson and Dove

71 Madison av. and Lark 72 Penitentiary 73 Alms llouse 74 Ontario & Madison av.

81 Clinton av. & Ten Broeck 82 Second and Swan 83 Livingston av. & Swan 84 Third and Lark

85 Second and Knox 86 Clinton & Lex'gton avs. 86 Clinton & Lex gton avs.
91 Hawley's mill, Lu'r D.
92 Slip 24, Lumber Dist.
93 Mohawk & N. Pearl,
North Albany
94 South and Broadway,
96 Sacred Heart, Kenw'd

The first alarm is given by striking three or more rounds; the second by striking ten blows. The alarms are struck upon the Presbyterian church, State st.; Second Reformed church, Beaver st.; Fourth Presbyterian church, Broadway; Third Reformed church, South Ferry and Green sts.; St. Ann's church, Fourth ave.; Sixth Presbyterian church, Second st.; St. Patrick's church, Central ave. and Perry st.; Sacred Heart church, N. Albany; steamers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

whether it is made at all, or not; thus and 8; trucks 1 and 2; insurance patrol, and chief engineer's office.

> Firemen's Relief Association, organized April 4, 1876; W. K. Clute, pres.; John G. Schneider, vice-pres.; Philin O'Brien, treas.; Louis J. Miller, sec.; L. T. Morrill, M. D., examining phys. Annual meeting first Tuesday in May. All members of the department are members of the association, but others may join. Fees from \$2 to \$5, according to age. On the death of a member his family are paid as many dollars as there are members in the association, and to meet this an assessment of \$1.10 is levied on the survivors. Membership, 329.

> First Railroad.—The first railroad in the State was begun in Aug 1830, and called the Mohawk and Hudson. It was from Albany to Schenectady. The first train over the whole line arrived here May 14, 1832, and was received by a large assemblage of citizens, and the firing of cannon. The road had been in partial operation before this, and in Oct., 1831, was carrying 387 passengers a day. Sept. 24th of that year a famous excursion was made, a lithograph of which has been extensively circulated.

> First Steamboat.—Robert Fulton's steamboat, the Clermont, arrived at the foot of Madison ave. Sept. 5, 1807, thus completing the first steamboat trip of any length ever made in The rate of speed was America. about five miles an hour; fare from New York, \$7. (See STEAMBOATS.)

> Folsom's Business College was established in 1857, by H. B. Bryant and H. D. Stratton, and was the fourth link in their international chain of business colleges. Folsom, founder of the old Cleveland Mercantile College in Ohio, in 1851,

were formerly students, came to Albany and became partner with them in 1862. In 1867, just before the death of Stratton, Mr. Folsom purchased their entire interest in the Albany Business College, and was sole owner of the institution until 1878, when C. E. Carhart became partner.

The institution has now been in successful operation for 23 years, during which time over 4,000 students have become members. average yearly attendance the past few years has been 240. The course of study being constantly improved and enlarged, so as to include studies essentially commercial, now embraces besides a few of the rudimentary branches of penmanship, arithmetic, grammar, orthography and correspondence, the science and practice of accounts, political economy, mercantile law, commercial geography, mental and moral science, detection of counterfeit money, etc.

Foreign Travel has been reduced to an exact science by Cook of London, and those who have copied and improved upon his methods. Among these is Prof. Armand de Potter (address Albany Female Academy) who annually organizes and conducts a party of tourists through Europe, leaving New York about the 18th of June, and visiting Scotland, England, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, Italy and France; returns in September. Under his arrangements, one can also make a shorter tour, or remain from three months to a year in any European city, enjoying advantages that can be obtained in no other way. Those who place themselves under the Professor's care have in him a companion thoroughly conversant with the European languages and familiar with the cities most visited:

in which both Bryant and Stratton find everything in readiness for them. are relieved of care, saved much of the annoyance and fatigue of ordinary travel; can settle the question of cost before starting and what is more, save largely through the special rates for which M. de Potter has arranged.

> Fort Orange.—One of the names by which Albany was known in its EARLY HISTORY, (which see).

Fort Orange Club. — Organized Jan. 31, 1880. Pres., Erastus Corning; vice-pres., Frederick Townsend: sec., Grange Sard, jr.; treas., James D. Wasson: house committee. Robert Lenox Banks, Samuel B. Ward, Abraham Lansing. The design of the club is to establish and maintain a library, reading and assembly rooms, and to promote social intercourse among its members. The number of regular members is limited to 200. Admission fee, \$50; annual dues, \$50.

THE CLUB House is at 110 Washington avenue, and is very handsomely fitted up for the purpose. It was erected in 1810 by Samuel Hill, a hardware merchant, and was one of what were for some time the only three houses on the hill; the others being occupied by the Governor and the Mayor, respectively. It was in this house that Aaron Burr boarded in 1824, while engaged in some legal business in this city.

Free Masonry.—The first organization of free-masons existing in Albany after its settlement, was Lodge No. 74 (Registry of Ireland), composed of officers in the Second battalion Royal, holding a warrant from the Grand Lodge of Ireland dated October 26, 1737. There is every evidence that they were scholars and gentlemen, as they brought with them and kept up a large and valuable

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library of rare books, which they left here when the battalion was ordered away. Many, if not all the volumes are now in the library of the

Albany Female Academy.

In April, 1759, the battalion having been ordered to some other post, left the city. Several citizens had been admitted to the lodge during the stay of the battalion, and the officers of the lodge left authority for the resident members to continue the meetings. February 21, 1765, the Provincial Grand-Master George Harrison, granted them a warrant under the name of Union Lodge (now Mount Vernon).

Henry Andrew Francken came from the Island of Jamaica, and on the 20th of December, 1767, instituted Ineffable and Sublime Grand Lodge of Perfection. The original charter of the body is still in its possession, and has been its only authority from that time to this. Grand Council of Princes of Jerusalem was organized at the same time. March 5, 1768, Provincial Grand-Master George Harrison granted a warrant to Masters' Lodge No. 2 (now 5).

Union Lodge purchased from the city a plot of ground on the N. W. corner of Lodge st. and Maiden lane. Masters Lodge and the Ineffable Lodge purchased the interest of Union Lodge, and the city having donated an adjoining piece of ground, a lodge house was erected, the corner stone of which was laid with ceremony, May 12, 1768. This was the first lodge-house in America. building after completion was occupied by the two bodies for some years, but the records fail to show at what time it was vacated. The ground is still the property of Masters' Lodge, and has been leased to Saint Peter's Church for a term of years. rectory of the Church stands upon the ground.

Temple Lodge No. 53 (now 14), was organized November 11, 1797. Temple Chapter, No. 5, R. A. M., and Temple Commandery No. 2, K. T., were instituted the same year. There were no additions to the number of bodies until 1824, when Albany Sovereign Chapter of Rose Croix, and Albany Sovereign Consistory were instituted. Washington Lodge No. 85 was instituted in 1841; Mount Moriah Lodge No. 143, now Ancient City Lodge No. 452, in 1852; and Wadsworth Lodge No. 417, in 1856; DeWitt Clinton Council No. 22, R. & S. M., in 1861; Capital City Chapter No. 242, R. A. M., in 1870; Albany Conclave No. 8, Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine, in 1872; Guttenberg Lodge No. 737, German, in 1873; Temple Tabernacle No. 5, U. S. A. K. T. P., in 1878. The growth of the order has been all that could be desired, each of the bodies making a small percentage of gain each year. That they are established on a solid basis is evidenced by the fact that all bodies instituted, whether more than a century ago, or recently, still live and have a following. The returns made May 1, 1849, show the membership to have been 117; May 1, 1879, the membership was 1362.

The meetings of all the bodies are now held in the granite building owned by the Albany Savings Bank, situated on the N. W. cor. of State and Chapel sts. There are two lodge rooms, a library, an armory, waiting and reception rooms, all of which are handsomely furnished, and admirably adapted to the uses of the

fraternity.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State, meets in Albany annually on the first Tuesday in February, and have done so since 1798.

For many years the meetings were held in the building on the S. W. cor. of Broadway and Steuben st. A

43 N. Pearl st., in the building occupied by W. M. Whitney & Co.



removal to the present place of meeting was made in 1875. Previous to the occupancy of the present hall, a public parade was made, and the hall formally dedicated. The fraternity have publicly paraded, and laid the corner stones of the New Capitol and the U.S. Custom House Court House and Post Office.

Friendly Few, The, composed of of the male members of the first four classes which graduated from the High School. Organized Feb., 1878; meet annually; James H. Manning, pres.; John Montignani, sec.; Robert Imrie, treas.

charge of the ladies' auxiliary board of the Albany City Tract and Missionary Society. Chairman of the committee, Mrs. Samuel Patten, 192 State st.; treas., Mrs. Robert Strain.

removal was made in 1861 to 41 & 143 N. Pearl; secs., Miss Mary W. Olcott, 2 Columbia pl.; Miss Esther Mayell, Greenbush. A committee is in attendance from 9 to 12 every Tuesday and Saturday, in the lecture room, Geological Hall, to receive gifts of flowers, growing plants, fruits, ice cream, biscuit, eggs, and sick room delicacies; also illuminated cards and reading matter.

> Garbage.—For a long time, hogs were considered the best possible scavengers Albany could have, and were allowed to run at large; a custom which N. P. Willis alluded to as "more Dutch than decent." thereby bringing down some scathing denunciations on his own head. On the 9th of April, 1832, after much discussion, a law was passed restricting swine in their accustomed liberties, but it soon became a dead letter, and so remained till within comparatively a few years. Garbage is now collected by persons who make a regular business of it, and it is said find it profitable. According to the ordinance, garbage must be removed at least once a week in January, February, March, April, November and December: twice a week in May and October, and three times a week in June, July, August and September.

> Gas.—The city, north of Steuben and Canal sts., above Eagle st. and Central ave., is supplied with gas by the People's Gas Company, office 664 Broadway; south of those streets, by the Albany Gaslight Company, effice corner of State and Chapel sts.

THE ALBANY GASLIGHT COMPANY WAS Fruit and Flower Mission, in incorporated March 27, 1841, and the streets were first lighted with gas Nov. 10, 1845. This company has now a capital of \$250,000. Its officers are H. Pumpelly, pres.; H. H. Martin, vice-pres.; S. W. Whitney,

sec. and treas.; Isaac Battin, supt. It owns and controls about 40 miles of pipes, and lights 775 street lamps for the city. The gas furnished, when burned at the ordinary pressure in a burner consuming five feet per hour, is expected to give a light equal to that of 19 sperm candles. The price of gas is \$2.50 per thousand feet.

People's Gas Company,—Organized March 1st, 1880, and is essentially a continuation of the People's Gaslight Company, which was organized in opposition to the old company, in 1872. In a short time, however, a compromise was arranged, and the city divided between the two. The works on the Troy road, near North Albany, are much larger than are required for the share of the business which fell to the lot of the new company, and the investment failed to pay. year ago last October, the property was sold under foreclosure of mortgage, was purchased by the mortgagees, and the present company formed. Its officers are George A. Woolverton, pres.; Geo. L. Stedman, vice-pres.; H. Q. Hawley, treas.; Gideon Hawley, cashier. Capital, \$50,000. Bonded debt, \$350,000. The company has 22 miles of pipe, and lights 364 street lamps for the city. The price of gas is \$2.50.

Geological Hall. (See Museum of NATURAL HISTORY, STATE.)

Government Building, The, by which title the U. S. Custom House, Court House and Post-office is popularly known, was authorized by act of Congress, March 12, 1872, which limited its cost to \$350,000, but made no appropriation, and required the site to be given by the city of Albany. The Exchange Building, which covered the block bounded by Broadway, State, Dean and Exchange sts., was purchased by the city at a cost

of \$100,000, and presented to the Government for a site upon which to erect the new building. The site being deemed inadequate, the act of March 3, 1873, appropriated \$150,000 for the purchase of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank property, on the north side of Exchange st., to be added to the site. Subsequently the act of June 23, 1874, appropriated \$5,000 additional for the site, making cost of site to the city and Government, \$255,000. The original design of the building was an elaborate Gothic structure, estimated to cost \$750,000. The work of demolishing the Exchange Building and clearing the site was begun in December, 1875, and continued until March, 1876. Congress having passed an act that no money available should be expended or further appropriations made for public buildings until a limit had been set to the total cost of construction, and having failed to set a limit upon the cost of this building, work was suspended. The act of March 3, 1877, limited the cost to \$500,000. The following June work was resumed, and has been carried on without intermission from that time until the present. The limit set upon the cost necessitated a new plan, the style of which is Italian Renaissance, treated to utilize air and light to the necessities of the various offices.

The building will be of granite. 113 feet on Broadway, 150 feet on State and Exchange sts., and 126 feet on Dean st.; three stories high, with Mansard roof; the towers on each corner being carried up an additional story, and the south-west or main tower, cor. Broadway and State st., the highest point. A high basement under all will be used for heating apparatus, bonded warehouse, and reception and shipping mail matter. The first floor will be devoted to post-

office uses; second to offices for the customs and revenue service, and the third to the U. S. Courts and officers connected therewith. The assignment of rooms will be made by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the com-

pletion of the building. At present writing the walls have been carried up to about the middle of the third story. The total cost to Oct. 30, 1880, was \$256,367.46. Liabilities against the appropriations, \$73,748.60, which include labor and material for completing the building up to the roof. The corner stone of the building was laid with Masonic ceremonies, May 7, 1879. The superintendents of construction have thus far been resident architects. ample appropriations, the building can be completed and ready for occupancy by the spring of 1883.

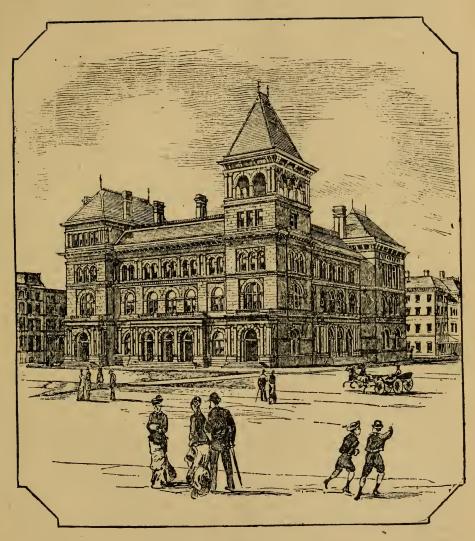
Grand Army of the Republic.-This organization, composed of soldiers and sailors who served their country in the war of the rebellion, is quite strong in this city, numbering over 400. The three posts are Lew Benedict, Post 5, organized Jan., 30, 1867, meets Thursday evenings at Grand Army Hall, 465 Broadway: Lewis O. Morris, Post 121, meets first Tuesday evenings of each month; Geo. S. Dawson, Post 63, meets third Tuesdays in each month. There is also a Post of the Sons of Veterans. The head-quarters of the department of New York are in Gray's building, 44 State st.

Grave Yards.—When the First Reformed church stood in State st., the grave yard belonging to it was where the old Second Reformed church now stands on Beaver st.; and the early settlers are said to lie there three deep. The present site of St. Peter's was once a grave yard; so was the land east of the cor. of Hudson and

Grand: also the land south of the cor. of Howard and South Pearl. 1789 the lot west of Eagle, between State and Lancaster, was appropriated for a common burying ground; the churches, previous to that time, having had separate places of interment. Still later, a portion of what is now Washington park was used for burial purposes; and there was also a place of sepulchre on Arbor Hill. between Second and Third sts., west of Ten Broeck st., the land being given by the Patroon to the inhabitants of the town of Colonie for burial purposes. St. John's cemetery (the old one) on Delaware ave., south of Morton st., was purchased for burial purposes Aug. 28, 1841. (See Ceme-TERIES.)

Grav's Book Store.—A large and attractive looking granite building, located at Nos. 42 and 44 State st., and owned by S. R. Gray, who began business in 1850, and by industry and fair dealing has built up a large and prosperous trade. His store is considered head-quarters for all kinds of books and stationery, and especially for religious and theological literature, Sunday school publications, etc. A large supply of general literature is always kept in stock, and additions are received as soon as issued from the leading presses of the country. The depository of the Albany County Bible Society, organized in 1810, is located here. The arrangement of the store is well adapted to show the fine line of goods in stock, and visitors who, attracted by the display in the windows, step inside the door, are always made to feel that they are welcome.

Greenbush was called Tuscameatic by the Indians, but derived its present appellation from the Dutch "Aet Green Bosch," or "The Pine Woods."



THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING.



It was erected into a township by act of Legislature, passed April 10, 1792. The village was incorporated April 14, 1815; population, 6,742; is reached by the South ferry or by the lower railroad bridge. East Albany is part of Greenbush.

Green Street was early spoken of as the Vodden market, that is, the Rag market; and later as Cheapside. It received its present name in honor of Gen. Greene of the Revolution, but the final e has been dropped.

Green Street Theatre, erected in 1812, and opened Jan. 18, 1813, under the management of John Bernard: was dedicated as a church Jan. 1, 1819; reopened as a theatre July 5, 1852. Subsequently became a concert hall, and here Adah Isaacs Menken first appeared in her afterwards famous role of Mazeppa. Until recently the building has been used as a pork-packing establishment, but is at present open with a cheap variety show. (For its full history see Players of a Century; a Record of the Albany Stage. Joseph McDonough, Albany, publisher.)

Hack Fares.—Hacks may be found standing on Broadway, between State st. and Maiden lane. Prices established by city ordinance, are as follows: For each passenger, any distance within the paved streets, not exceeding one mile, 50 cents (omnibuses, 25 cents); over one mile, and not exceeding two miles, 75 cents; over two miles, and not exceeding three miles, \$1; to the Alms-house and back, with privilege of detaining carriage at Alms-house one hour, \$2; to Penitentiary and back, with privilege of de-taining carriage at Penitentiary 30 minutes, 75 cents; attending funeral from any part of the city east of Robin st. to any public cemetery, \$2.

other cases, for every hour detained, \$1; for the first and every additional hour, 75 cents; or from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., \$8. For 128 lbs. baggage, the same rate as for a passenger. A card, with "Licensed Hack" and number and name of proprietor, must be conspicuously displayed inside the vehicle.

Harbor.—The port of Albany extends from two miles north of the city to two miles south. The depth is from 600 to 900 feet, the east side being shallow.

THE HARBOR MASTER is nominated by the Governor, and confirmed by the Senate. It is his duty to regulate and station all vessels within the limits of the port; to prevent them from obstructing the passages to the basm, etc. He is paid by fees of one and a-half cents per ton per annum; and there are also fees for settling disputes. Charles H. Winne holds the office at present.

Hardware.—The application of the arts to household furnishing is a long step towards idealizing certain departments at least, of the hardware trade, and as truly graceful and artistic shapes are now found in it as adorn the stores where beauty is the only requisite. Albany has always been a centre of the hardware trade for a large extent of country, owing to the intimate relations between this and the stove industry. The men who came to buy stoves, sought for hardware also. The establishment of this kind now doing the largest business in the city, or in this section, is that of Maurice E. Viele, Nos. 39, 41 and 43 State st. This double store has a front of 53 feet. The first floor is-devoted to retailing, and is where almost anything made of iron or steel can be seen and purchased. Builders' hardware, which embraces an

immense variety in these days; cutlery in all its branches, and general hardware, make up a very large assortment.

On the second floor are the samples for the wholesale trade, which is a prominent department, several salesmen being kept constantly upon the road taking orders, in Massachusetts, Vermont, Northern New York, and from 75 to 100 miles west on the Central and about the same distance on the Susquehanna railroads.

The upper stores are devoted to storage, making in all five stories in each building, or ten lofts on State st.: but this is not all, Nos. 1, 2 and 4 Norton st. are stocked with bar and sheet iron, tin plates, and the heaviest of the goods. Altogether, the assortment is as large and comprehensive as any in the entire State, not excepting New York city. There the trade is divided, no single house carrying so many departments; but in Albany, the carriage-maker and the blacksmith, the builder and the manufacturer, the mechanic and the housekeeper, all go to Viele's. properly and successfully conduct a business so wide in its scope, requires constant industry and vigilance, and Mr. Viele is notably one of the busiest men in Albany, yet he still finds time to further the interests of several of the most praiseworthy public enterprises of which the city can boast, and is always ready to do his share towards the promotion of the welfare of the community in which he lives.

Mr. Viele began business in 1845, having, in connection with the late Alexander Davidson, in that year bought out the old and well-known firm of M. Van Alstyne & Son, then doing business cor. State and Green sts. In 1851 Davidson & Viele bought the stock of Humphrey & Co., another old hardware house, and moved to Nos. 41 and 43 State st.,

where Humphrey & Co. had carried on the business for many years. The firm of Davidson & Viele was dissolved in 1859 by the death of Mr. Davidson. Shortly after, Mr. Viele associated with him Messrs. Coles and Woodruff, and for four years the firm was known as Viele, Coles & Wood-The two latter retired in 1865, since when Mr. Viele has carried on the business alone, purchasing the large stock of Cantine Tremper, who was doing business cor. of State and James sts., in 1870; that of Van Santford & Anable in 1874, and that of the late firm of L. Pruyn & Son, in 1875. In 1879 he leased the premises No. 39 State st., and now occupies the various buildings as before stated. The aggregate of the transactions of these 36 years is very great; many millions of dollars worth of hardware and metals have been bought and sold, and many hundreds of thousands of dollars paid to the numerous employees. Very few are now in active business in Albany who began their business career before Mr. Viele.

Helderbergs, The, seen apparently to the west of the Catskill range, are a northern extension of the formations constituting the base of those mountains, and abound in lakes, caves, and scenery of great natural beauty. The Indian Ladder and Thompson's Lake, attract many visitors.

Hidley's Music Store.—In the spring of 1855, J. H. Hidley, whose store, cor. Broadway and Steuben st., attracts attention, began business a few doors south of his present location. At that time, the whole music trade of the city would hardly pay the salary of a competent superintendent. By energy, perseverance, liberal advertising, and strict attention to the demands of the trade, Mr. Hidley soon built up a business that

for its magnitude and the amount of stock in all departments, has no superior in the State outside the metropolis. His stock of sheet-music, aside from his own publications, and embracing the prints of the leading publishing houses in the country, is probably larger than that of all the other dealers in the city. His piano and organ departments are stocked with the best instruments that money can buy, and Mr. Hidley's well-known liberality and integrity in business ensure for him the confidence of the public.

Holidays.—Upon legal holidays, the banks and the public and government offices are closed by law. Notes coming due on these days, must be met the day previous. The names and dates are: Christmas, Dec. 25; New Year's, Jan. 1; Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22; Decoration Day, May 30; Independence Day, July 4; Election Day, the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; and Thanksgiving Day, usually the last Thursday in November.

Horse Cars, The, in this city are run by two companies: The Broadway and the Lumber district roads by the Watervliet Turnpike and Railroad Company, all the others by the Albany Railway.

WATERVLIET TURNPIKE AND RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.—Office at N. Albany. Charles Newman, pres.; James Wilson, vice-pres.; T. P. Way, treas. and sec.; M. C. Foster, supt. Chartered April 15, 1862; cars began running in 1863. There are two routes, one branching from Broadway into the Lumber district (fare 6 cents), the other continuing to W. Troy; through fare 15 cents; way passengers from 5 to 11 cents; time for whole trip 65 minutes; number of cars, 30; horses, **14**0. N. Albany, the Fair grounds,

Old Men's Home, Island Park and Watervliet Arsenal are reached by this route.

ALBANY RAILWAY.—Organized September 24, 1863. Ground was broken for the State st. route Nov. 2d of the same year. Cars began running Feb. 22, 1864, and May 9th ground was broken for the Pearl st. road to Kenwood. Office, 77 State st. John W. McNamara, pres. and treas.; Robert C. Pruyn, vice-pres.; James H. Manning, sec.; Thomas B. Burnham, supt. The road owns nine miles of track, much of which is double; 38 passengers cars and 170 horses. Its stables are on Central ave., and at the lower end of South Pearl st. The uniform fare is 6 cents for a single ticket, but five tickets are sold for 25 cents. There are four lines:

The West Albany cars start from Broadway and State st. at 7 A. M., and every half hour till 11 P M.; go up State past the New Capitol, up Washington ave. to Central (leaving passengers for the park at Knox st.), pass near the reservoirs, and reach West Albany in 45 minutes from starting. Cars run over the same route to Ontario st. every ten minutes, from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M., except Sundays, when all cars run through to West Albany, starting every 15 minutes.

Hamilton st. line: Leave Tweddle Hall for Quail st. at 6, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:40, 9 A. M., and every 20 minutes after 9 A. M. until 11 P. M. Leave Quail st. at 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 8:30, 9:10 A. M., and every twenty minutes after 9:10 A. M. until 11:30 P. M. Leave Tweddle Hall and Knox st. every ten minutes from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. (Nov. 6. 1880.) This is the direct route to the park, and persons who have not the time or strength to walk through it will get a fine idea of its beauties by riding past on this line.

Pearl st. line: Leave Van Woert st.

6:30, 7:15, 7:30, 8, and then every fifteen minutes to Whitehall road (every thirty minutes to Kenwood) till 10, then 10:15 and 10:45 in the city.

Clinton ave. line: Leave Tweddle Hall 7, 7:45, 8, 8:30 A. M., and then every fifteen minutes until 10:30 and

11 P. M.

Hospitals, Dispensaries, etc.—With the exception of a Foundling hospital and a Home for Incurables, Albany is well supplied with institutions of this sort, as will be seen by the fol-

lowing: ALBANY HOSPITAL, Eagle st. cor. of Howard, incorporated April 14, 1849, was founded by private subscription. and first occupied the buildings cor. of Dove and Lydius sts. The present building (formerly the county jail) was remodeled at a cost of \$21,135.69, besides a payment to the County Treasurer of \$8,395. It was occupied in Aug. 1854. In 1872 a large addition was built, with all the latest improvements, at a cost of over \$30,000. The wards will accommodate 75, and the private rooms, 50 patients. De Witt ward for children has 6 beds. The whole hospital, through the interest taken by different churches and the beneficence of its friends, is fitted and furnished like a home. The medical and surgical staff is composed of 18 of the best physicians in the city—two of whom are in attendance every day—besides three resident physicians. Patients taking private rooms may be attended by their own physicians, and have the advantages of careful nursing and diet. The charge for ward patients is \$4 to \$6 per week, and for private rooms from \$9 to \$15.

Charity patients are admitted by permits from the overseer of the poor, or upon application to the officers of the hospital. The management is composed of a board of fifteen governors, who are elected annually by the members of the corporation. A gift of \$50 entitles the donor to a vote for life. During 1880 the city paid the hospital \$4,500 for the care of its sick, which was less than \$3 per week per patient, while the average cost is \$6.

The present officers of the Board of Governors are, Rufus W. Peckham, pres.; Thomas H. Fearey, sec.; Ed-

win Safford, treas.

The Albany Hospital Dispensary is under the immediate control of the Governors, and care of the medical staff of the hospital. In 1879-80 there were 3,399 different persons treated, and most of them provided with medicine one or more times without

charge.

St. Peter's Hospital, cor. of Broadway and N. Ferry st., in charge of the Sisters of Mercy. The building was erected by the Patroon, for his son Stephen Van Rensselaer, who occupied it for many years. It was enlarged and opened as a hospital in Nov., 1869, the family of the late Peter Cagger contributing largely towards the enterprise. No one is excluded on account of religious belie for unbelief. Those who are able. pay according to the accommodations furnished. A certain number of free beds are also maintained. The proximity of the hospital to the railroad, causes many cases of accident to be taken there.

St. Peter's Dispensary, at St. Peter's Hospital. Opened in 1869, since which time over 20,000 persons have

been treated gratuitously.

CHILD'S HOSPITAL, Hawk below Elk, in charge of the Sisters of the Holy Child Jesus. Opened March 26, 1875. Can accommodate 52 patients. Any suffering child that can be helped by hospital treatment may be admitted. Number of patients Dec. 1st, 42; supported by contribu-

tions from individuals and churches, an appropriation from the common council, and a small amount from outside towns and counties. The hospital had its beginning in a very small way, six years ago, and has grown from the two crippled children with which it started, and from the small and uncomfortable house, rented from month to month, to its present pro-It occupies two excellent buildings, built for the purpose, and a third is projected; the plan of separate houses for hospital uses being found to be much better than a large building. This institution is a part of the Christian work undertaken by the Cathedral of All Saints (see Epis-COPAL CHURCHES) under the direction of the Bishop. The Diocesan Sisterhood have the care and nursing of the children, but the hospital is under the management of a board of ladies representing many congregations. The services of the doctors and surgeons have been gratuitous. Over 150 children have been treated during the past year, and many of them saved from being life-long cripples, or from total blindness.

ALBANY CITY HOMOGOPATHIC HOSPITAL, 123 N. Pearl st., chartered in 1872, was consolidated in 1875 with the dispensary (incorporated in 1868). Supported by voluntary contributions and some aid from the city. The medical staff includes the leading homogopathic physicians of the city. A. P. Palmer, pres.; N. B. Perry, vice-pres.; M. V. B. Bull, treas.; G. A. Van Allen, sec.

Howe's Cave, 39 miles from Albany, on Susquehanna division D. & H. C. Co. R. R., is one of the most remarkable natural curiosities in the United States; for beauty, variety, and extent, it is only equaled by the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, while it has

the advantage of being more convenient of access, as the entrance is immediately at the railroad station. The cave is lighted by gas from the mouth to the lake; visitors are furnished with costumes and torches, and are accompanied by experienced guides; the temperature of the cave is about 60° Fahr., the year through. The Cave House has been thoroughly renovated, and the adjoining grove improved and beautified. Excellent accommodations, upon the American or European plan, are afforded at reasonable prices. The principal industry at Howe's Cave is the manufacturing of "Ramsey's Hydraulic Cement," from native material. This cement has gained a celebrity almost equal to the celebrated "English" Portland."

Hudson Avenue.—One of the principal avenues leading to the park; is paved with granite block, the Nicholson pavement put down several years since having proved a failure. The easy grade makes it a favorite route for teamsters going up the hill. The valley through which it runs was once the course-way of the Rutten kill. From 1844 to 1847, from 50 to 250 persons and 60 teams were employed in filling up the ravine from Hawk to Lark sts., which was 300 feet broad and 50 feet deep. It was here that the last public execution in Albany took place, Aug. 24, 1827, when Jesse Strang was hanged for the murder of John Whipple. Over 30,000 people gathered on the hillsides to witness the tragic scene. The Hudson Ave. Methodist, First Baptist, and First Presbyterian churches are grouped together on this street, and just west (cor. of Eagle st.) is the picturesque State Arsenal. At the cor. of Broadway, now occupied by the Commercial Building, once stood the old STADT Huis (which see).

Hudson River. - This, the most beautiful of rivers, has been known by many names. Beside its various Indian appellations, it was called by Hudson himself, Great River of the Mountains; by the Dutch settlers, Great North River of the New Netherlands (to distinguish it from the South, or Delaware river), and the North river it is still sometimes called. The Dutch also called it the Mauritius. or Prince Maurice's river, after Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange, and it was known as such till the English changed it to its present title, Hudson having been an Englishman.

AT ALBANY.—The mean-tide at Albany is 2.46 feet above that at Governor's Island; the mean rise and fall is 2.32 feet. At mean low water, boats can carry an average of nine feet, the channel depth from State st. bridge to a mile south varying from

9 to 18 feet.

At Van Wie's point, four miles below the city, where the observations were taken, the tidal current is a little less than two feet a second in mid stream; the mean velocity of the entire river is three-fourths of a foot a second, ebb tide estimates.

Industrial School Building.—A ruin of brick and mortar, situated south-west of Washington park. It was begun, in 1857, by the city, as a school for poor children, but, after costing \$30,000 or \$40,000, was never used for that purpose or any other, except for barracks during the war. It has been allowed to deteriorate till it is now utterly good for nothing; a waste of public property entirely indefensible.

Industrial Schools, The, two in number, are under the care of the Children's Friend Society, which was organized in 1856, and incorporated April 7, 1863. They are located in

Canal and Hamilton sts. The managers seek to gather into the schools vagrant children who, from poverty or vice of parents, are unable to attend the public schools, and to instruct them in morals, industry and the elements of learning. Girls are received between the ages of 4 and 16; boys, 4 to 7. They are given one good meal a day. The articles of clothing, etc., made by them in learning to sew, are distributed as rewards for good behavior. schools are supported by individual the income from a contributions. reserve fund, bequests, etc. Feb. 1, 1879, to Feb. 1, 1880, the whole number of scholars was 242; number of meals supplied, 22,742. Mrs. John L. Winne, Mrs. S. H. Freeman, directors; Miss Agnes Pruyn, sec.; Miss Monteath, treas.

Internal Revenue, U. S.—The headquarters of the 14th district United States Internal Revenue is at 59 State st., Ralph P. Lathrop, collector. The district comprises the counties of Albany, Schenectady, Schoharie, Saratoga, Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton. The aggregate collections in this district, from the time when the system went into effect in 1862, to June 30, 1879, were \$21,453,802.73. The average yearly collections are now about \$600,000.

Island Park.—A race course on the right of the Troy road, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds.

Italians.—The Italian colony in Albany consists of some twenty-five families. They are a quiet, inoffensive people, the most of them poor, but some are well-to-do. Services are held especially for them in the Church of Our Lady of Angels, and they have recently organized a be-

nevolent society. (See Benevolent Societies.)

Jail, The, 74 Maiden lane, east of Eagle st., was first occupied by prisoners June 2, 1853. One week later, the grand jury condemned it as being an unsafe place of detention for expert rogues, a verdict which experience has often verified. The jailor, appointed by the sheriff, receives a salary of \$1,500 and house rent.

Jews.—There are about 3,000 Hebrews in this city, most of them German, although a few are Bohemians, a few Poles and a few French. With the exception of the limited number who worship at Beth El Jacob in Fulton st., they are mostly the Reformed Jews, that is, they conform in most things to the ideas of the present age; all, however, observe the rite of circumcision (in males), the day of atonement; and most of them are careful to eat no pork nor any meat not killed in the Jewish method, which is by cutting the jugular vein in the first place, not after the animal is knocked down. In this way all the blood is drained from the carcass, and many besides Jews consider such meat more wholesome. The killing is done by a slayer, who also examines each animal carefully, and if diseased or blemished it is rejected. The Hebrew Sabbath begins Friday night and lasts from even to even. Public services are held in the synagogues Friday night and Saturday morning. Most of the Jews read Hebrew, although all do not speak it. As citizens, they are very orderly, the appearance of one in the police court being an unusual sight. They care for their own poor, and among themselves are very sociable and domestic in their habits.

Synagogues.

Anshe Emeth.—South Pearl st. opp. Herkimer. Rev. Max Schlesinger, pastor. This is the largest and handsomest Hebrew place of worship in the city. The society was organized in 1850, with Dr. Isaać M. Wise as rabbi, and now embraces about 150 families. Services held here consist of prayers, reading of the law, music and a sermon, the latter in English or German, the prayers and reading in Hebrew. A Sunday school is held on Sunday.

Beth El.—South Ferry st. cor. of Franklin. Rev. Adolph Friedmann, pastor. Partially organized in 1832, but did not take the name till 1838, when a building was procured on Herkimer st. The society is, therefore, the oldest of the sect in this city. It was without a rabbi till 1854, when Sampson Falk officiated as such. In 1864 the South Ferry Street Methodist Church was bought, dedicated Jan. 20, 1865, and has since served them as a synagogue. were considered as orthodox, till, under the ministration of Rev. Louis A. Son, they adopted the Minhag ritual of Rev. Dr. Wise.

Beth El Jacob.—The synagogue of the orthodox Jews, in Fulton st. above Madison ave. Rev. Josiah Goetz, pastor. This society is very small, but the traditions of the race are observed here more carefully than elsewhere. The women sit apart from the men, and each member, during the service, wears around his neck a woolen scarf called the The pastor is also the Talitth. "slayer," before mentioned, and not only kills animals in certain slaughter houses, but chickens, turkeys, etc., for private families, having a regular route for that purpose.

Kenmore, The, on N. Pearl st., cor. Columbia, is the newest, handsomest, best located and most popular hotel in Albany. Since its erection in 1878 two large extensions have been built to accommodate its constantly increasing patronage. Adam Blake, the proprietor, was for many years landlord at Congress Hall, and when that historic but somewhat dilapidated caravansary was pulled down to make room for the new capitol, he happily succeeded in combining in his new and beautiful hotel the "good

Kenwood.— At the southern terminus of the South Pearl st. railroad, on the Normans kill, about two miles from State st.

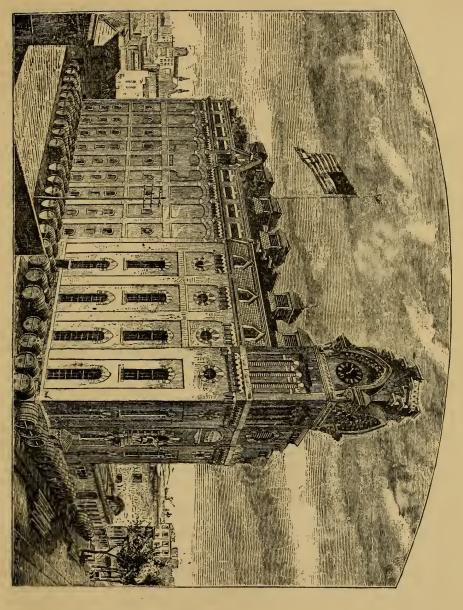
Kitchen Garden.—In charge of a committee of the ladies' auxiliary board of the City Tract and Missionary Society. Mrs. A. Rathbun, supt.; Mrs. Wm. L. Learned, sec. and treas. Holds sessions in the old mission building on Rensselaer st., Monday and Saturday afternoons at 4 o'clock. Is preparatory to the

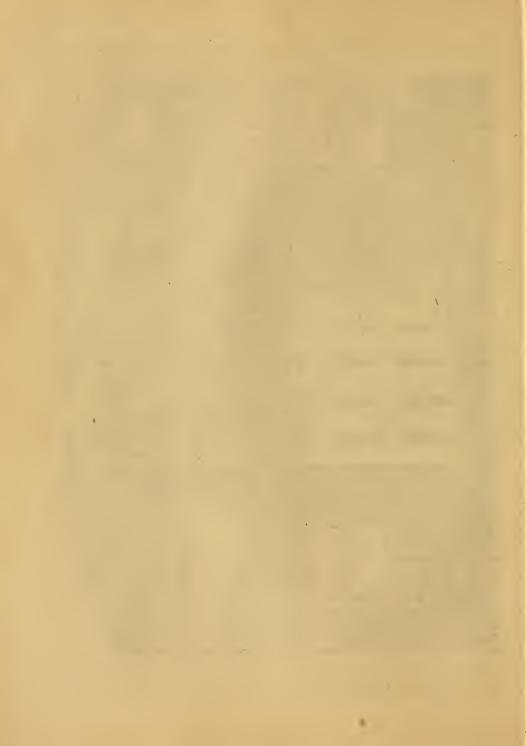


will" of the past with all the conveniencies and luxuries of the present. The location, near to the Capitol, State Hall, etc., is also but a little way from the post-office and depot, though far enough from the latter to escape all noise, smoke and cinders of the locomotives. The house is furnished with elevators, telephone, steam heaters, hot and cold water in every room, in fact, with every appliance necessary to the welfare and comfort of the guests. Architecturally, also, the Kenmore is the most elegant structure on the finest street in Albany.

COOKING SCHOOL (which see). Number of pupils, 50. Their tuition, \$2 each, is paid by benevolent ladies, and also covers a course of instruction in the cooking school. They are taught the duties of the household with miniature utensils.

Lager Beer.—Twenty years ago lager beer was almost unheard of outside of Germany. To-day it may be called the national drink of America, so generally is it consumed by those who use alcoholic beverages of any kind. For many years Albany had been noted for its ale, but it was





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not till 1878 that it became equally famous for lager. True, the drink had previously been made here in a small way, but that year saw the completion of the Beverwyck, which is unquestionably the model lager beer brewery of the United States, if not of the world. Its reputation as such is wide spread, and attracts hundreds of visitors from all over

the country. The partners in the Beverwyck Brewing Co. were experienced in the manufacture of ale and porter, of which they had made, and (under the style of Quinn & Nolan) still make, large quantities; but quick to respond to the demand for a lighter and more sparkling beverage, they erected the colossal structure on N. Ferry st. for the production of lager only. The accompanying cut makes a description of the exterior unnecessary, save to say that, architecturally, it is altogether the finest building devoted to manufacturing purposes in the city—the imposing belfry and clock-tower, and the heroic statue of "Gambrinus," attracting special attention. Inside everything has been arranged apparently without regard to cost, but with the sole view to utility and the perfection of detail. The first floor, used as the engine and pump-room, is paved with Vermont slate purple and green, and from it the centre is open like the grand hall of some great hotel or library, while the handsome balustrades give the effect of galleries rising tier upon tier to the lofty roof. Directly in the centre is an artesian well 230 feet deep, from which water is drawn to supply the coolers. Pumps of the most approved patterns for pumping beer, air, ice-water, and for the boilers, etc., are arranged around the room; all the machinery being nickleplated, and shining like a service of silver. Perfect neatness, order and

discipline prevail everywhere. great copper kettles in which the beer is brewed, holding 180 barrels each, and alone costing \$20,000, extend from the second to the third stories, and are double hammered and polished, as is all the copper-work about the concern. This affords some idea of the magnitude upon which the establishment is constructed, but an elaborate description cannot here be given. Two boilers, each of 100 horse-power, are in a separate building, with walls made secure against all possible accident. The storage capacity is 60,000 barrels; the brewing capacity of the establishment 90,000 barrels per The sale of Beverwyck lager is very extended and constantly increasing. Its distribution about the city is by means of a stud of 50 horses of the finest Kentucky, Ohio, and Wayne county (N. Y.) stock, with wagons and trucks corresponding in strength and durability. Such a concern as this must have some inspiration and guiding spirit, and both of these are found in the president and treasurer of the Beverwyck Brewing Co., Hon. M. N. Nolan, a man whom the world calls "lucky;" and so he is, but it is the luck which comes, and comes only, from a combination of indomitable purpose, resistless force, and superior executive capacity. Mr. Nolan is now serving his second term as Mayor of the city, having been reelected by an overwhelming majority. He has also just been elected to represent this district in the XLVIIth Congress of the United States. Mr. No-Ian is ably assisted by Mr. M. Schrodt, a native of Altheim, Hesse-Darmstadt. who is secretary of the company, and has been connected in business with Mr. Nolan for several years. The cost of the Beverwyck brewery was \$350,000. It was built by the celebrated architect and millwright, Mr. Charles Stoll, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

School, a branch of Union University (which see), is on State st. above Was organized April 21, 1851, with Chief Justice Bronson as president. Amos Dean was prominent in the enterprise, and he was followed by Isaac Edwards. the 30 years of its existence about 1,800 students have graduated. One special feature which the students enjoy is access to the great law library of the State. Orlando Meads pres. board of trustees; Wm. L. Learned, vice-pres.; M. T. Hun, sec.

Legislature, The, meets annually on the first Tuesday in January, at the capitol. The senate consists of 32 members, elected biennially; the assembly of 128 members, elected annually; salaries \$1,500. Albany county constitutes the 17th senatorial district, and sends four members to the assembly: First dist., 1st, 2d, 3d and 5th wards of Albany, and towns of Bethlehem, Berne, Coeymans, Rensselaerville and Westerlo; Second dist., 10th, 11th, 14th, 16th and 17th wards of Albany, and towns of Guilderland, Knox and New Scotland; Third dist., 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 12th, 13th and part of the 9th wards of Albany; Fourth dist., the remainder of the 9th ward of Albany, Cohoes and Watervliet.

Leland Opera House.—Stands on the site of the theatre erected in 1824-5. on S. Pearl st. between Beaver and Hudson ave., and opened May 13th of the latter year, under the management of Charles Gilfert; turned into a church in 1839, (see Episcopal CHURCHES.) Opened as a theatre in 1863, (see Academy of Music;) rebuilt by Lucien Barnes, and opened Dec. 30, Its present manager, J. W. 1869. Albaugh, assumed the position Nov. 26, 1873. It is well arranged both

Law School. - The Albany Law for actors and audience, and is the only place of amusement open continuously during the season. Seating capacity, 1,298. For further particulars see "Players of a Century; a Record of the Albany Stage." Jos. McDonough, Albany, publisher. (See AMUSEMENTS, RECORD OF.)

> Liberal Association, Albany.— Meets Sunday evenings, in rooms at Martin Opera House, and discusses scientific, social, theological and political questions, upon a free platform. A. Strever, pres.

> Libraries.—The only public libraries in Albany are the State library, the Y. M. A. library, the Albany Institute library, and the High school library. (See separate heads.)

> Licenses.—Aside from the liquor business, Albany derives less money from licenses than any other city in the country. Pawnbrokers pay an annual fee of \$25; circuses, \$25 a day, halls and theatres nominally, \$25 a year, or less, at the discretion of the mayor, and this includes all traveling shows. Hackmen, cartmen, milkmen and venders, add nothing to the revenue of the city by the way of license.

> Literary and Scientific Societies.— The following are the principal literary and scientific societies of the city:

> Beck Literary Society, composed of students of the Albany Academy, and occupies rooms in that building. Founded Dec. 11, 1857. Regular meetings, Friday afternoons. Officers elected three times a year.

> NATURE CLUB.—Organized Oct. 17, 1877; object, to promote the scientific and social interests of members. Meets on the first and third Mondays of each month, at the residences of the members. Pres., Dr. Geo. S. Stevens;

vice-pres., Prof. J. A. Lintner; sec., Prof. R. Prescott.

DANA NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY .-Meets, first Tuesday of every month, in Female Academy. Organized Nov. 19, 1868, by 62 ladies; object, study of nature, and collecting a library and cabinet to aid in this Papers are read, scientific study. subjects discussed and recent discoveries in science presented, at every meeting. Classes in special topics of study are formed in the winter. Field meetings are held in summer and autumn. Mrs. Jonathan Tenney. pres.; Miss Julia A. Hoag, sec.; Mrs. Robert D. Williams, treas. Annual meeting, last Monday in November. Present membership, 50. (See AL-BANY INSTITUTE.)

Littlefield Stove Works, The.— Mr. D. G. Littlefield, the originator of this company, first appeared in Albany in 1853, as an inventor of base-burning stoves. Until 1865 he was associated with others in the manufacture of his "Morning Glory" and other base-burning stoves and furnaces. In 1865, an association was formed, under the name of the Littlefield Stove Company, which prosecuted business in Montgomery st. till 1871, when they moved into their new buildings on grounds bounded by Pearl and Pleasant sts., Central railroad and Patroon's creek, and comprising about three acres. portion used for foundry purposes is 98,000 sq. feet. The buildings, eight in number, form a hollow square and are so arranged that the raw material passes progressively through the different apartments till it reaches the sample-room in the shape of completed stoves and furnaces. The first story is occupied by the offices, sample-rooms and a portion of the mounting-room; the other floors for storage. A large square, or park,

intervenes between the buildings. To ensure the comfort of the workmen was evidently a leading consideration with the projector of these works. The different shops are supplied with pure spring water, found upon the grounds. In this respect the establishment possesses a great advantage over other large concerns in the city, as it is entirely independent of the water commissioners. The different apartments are roomy, clean and well ventilated, making it an institution well worthy of a visit by any person having a propensity to examine model establishments. This Company originally organized to manufacture base-burning stoves and furnaces, under letters-patent granted to Mr. Littlefield, are now engaged in the manufacture of a large line of stoves and ranges, in addition to their base-burning wares.

Lumber District.—Albany is probably the oldest lumber market in the United States. The towns on the banks of the Hudson, after exhausting the timber in their vicinity, sought the upper portions of the river for supplies. Saw mills were there erected and boards and scantling were rafted down to this place, hauled out of the water and piled on the bank, thus forming the first lumber yards in Albany. One of these was below the South Ferry, and the other near the foot of Quackenbush st. and between that and Lumber st., now called Livingston ave. The sloops which were the only crafts that plied the river, hauled in as closely as possible to the shore, and to load them, men carried out the lumber on their shoulders, through the water or over cribs of timber. When the Erie and Champlain canals were completed, all this was changed; lumber was brought down on boats (then carrying but thirty to fifty thousand feet), LUM 7

the Albany Pier and the wharves which were built for the Albany Basin afforded storage room enough for the lumber, which was then principally received from the northern and central portions of the State. Soon the extension of the trade to Canada and the Western lakes required more room, and as the canal ran nearly parallel with the river, slips were excavated from the canal towards the river, and the spaces between became lumber yards. As the business increased these were continued until they now reach 1\frac{1}{4} miles from canal lock No. 1, having an average distance between the river and canal of about 1,000 feet and forming the Lumber District. The length of dockage including the river front is about ten miles. Here the pine of Canada and the spruce and hemlock of northern New York, first meet the pine of Michigan and the hardwoods of the west, giving a full assortment, and vessels carry it to the east and south, from Maine to Florida.

ADVANTAGES.—Although the railroads are competing for the trade east and south, and the larger canal boats (carrying 150 to 200 M.) freight a considerable quantity through to New York and vicinity, the unequaled facilities for storage till seasoned, for handling and selecting into sizes and qualities and the complete assortment of all kinds found here, with the capital, capacity and character of the dealers, have enabled Albany to hold the greater part of the trade and it is the largest lumber mart east of the Alleghanies.

In addition to the lumber received here, the Albany dealers sell large quantities which go through direct, without breaking bulk, to New York, New Jersey, etc., which are not included in the receipts at Albany, reported by the Auditor, (see Appendix,) but are embraced in gross receipts at

tide-water. Besides the receipts by canal, a large amount of lumber, and particularly of shingles and clapboards, are received here by rail; but there is no data from which the precise amount can be obtained. The sales of lumber shipped by rail, after the close of river navigation, are increasing every year and now-reach

large proportions.

The conveniences for doing business in the district are unrivalled. street railroad runs to and through it; telegraph and telephone lines afford immediate communication; large planing mills are ready to quickly dress lumber in every way and to any amount, and good, clean dining halls await the wants of customers. Hydrants at regular intervals, with a full supply and heavy head of water, and hose for immediate use, are ready for the extinguishment of fires. It is a remarkable fact that during the last 50 years the damage by fire in the district, north of Ferry st., has not exceeded \$6,000, and yet there is no place in the world where so large an amount of lumber in contiguous piles can be found. The view of the district from the Shaker road, the boulevard, or the hills opposite the city, is one of the sights of Albany.

THE BOARD OF LUMBER DEALERS was organized in 1863; incorporated May, 1869; has an arbitration committee with power to settle disputes between members and upon the award a judgment of the supreme court shall be rendered, which shall not be removed, reversed, or modified. It is to the honor of the dealers that these extraordinary powers have never been required nor exercised. Twenty-five firms belong to the board. Officers elected annually. Following are the names of the presidents since 1863: Henry Q. Hawley, Wm. N. Fasseti, Wm. H. Ross, Benjamin A.

Towner, Douglas L. White, Wm. G. Thomas, Oscar L. Hascy, James O. Towner, Ezra G. Benedict, Charles P. Easton, James E. Craig, Eli C. Clark, Jr., Henry S. Van Santford, James B. Kelly, Dean Sage, Joshua Rathbun.

Present officers: Lemon Thomson, pres.; John McDonald, vice-pres.; Wm. M. Weaver, treas.; Edward Easton, sec.

Lutheran Churches.—With one exception, the Lutheran churches in this city are German. This is the

FIRST LUTHERAN, cor. Lodge and Pine sts., Rev. Irving Magee, D. D., pastor. Next to the Reformed Dutch, this is the oldest church organization in the city, and the Albany Lutheran congregation is the oldest of that denomination in America, although the precise date of its establishment cannot be ascertained. The first edifice was built in 1668 or '70, on the site of the present City Building, S. Pearl st., and was paid for, the old record says, "the first penny and the last." The first minister was Rev. Johannes Fabritius. The Episcopalians worshiped in this church part of the day in 1714 (See Episcopal Churches), and in 1784-6, the two congregations had a minister in common. society was incorporated in and in 1787, another church built on the Pearl st. lot in the centre of the present st. In 1816, a third church, 40x60, was erected on the site of the present edifice, and cost \$25,-000; Philip Hooker, architect. The church owned real estate, bounded by Eagle, Lancaster, Hawk and State sts., upon which they erected houses. In 1843, Rev. Henry N. Pohlman, D. D., became pastor, and in 1868 was followed by Rev. Samuel Sprecher. During his pastorate in 1871, the present church edifice was erected, foot is the Saratoga depot.

exclusive of the ground. In 1872 the present pastor took charge. -In 1873the parsonage was built, at a cost of The official board is about \$10,000. constituted as follows: Elders, Joseph Kennedy, Simon Vine, and Sylvester Shaffer; deacons, Chas. E. Jenkins, Chas. E. Van Aernam; trustees, J. Van Wormer, George Jenkins, A. S. Draper, Geo. N. Collier, William H. McNaughton, and H. E. Pohlman. The Sabbath School, of which S. Shaffer is supt., has 529 members. It meets at 9 A. M.; church services at 10½ and 7½. Prof. Geo. Noves Rockwell is organist and choirmaster. During the earlier years, no record of the members was kept. There have been however, enrolled up to the present time, 1,224 members; present number entitled to communnion, 458.

EVANGELICAL. -FIRST GERMAN Fourth ave. cor. Franklin; Rev. William A. Frey, pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL TRINITY.—58 Alexander st.; Rev. C. J. Petersen. pastor.

St. John's Evangelical.—Central ave.; Rev. Ernest Hoffman, pastor; Augustus Straud, supt.

St. Paul's Evangelical.—Western ave.; Rev. Peter Eirich, pastor; Wm. G. Shulz, supt.

Madison Avenue. — Originally Lydius st.; so named after Rev. Johannes Lydius, and said to be the only street so called in the Union. Changed to Madison ave. May 20, 1867.

Maiden Lane. — A narrow street extending from the river to Eagle st., and the shortest and steepest route from the depots to the capitol. its foot is the Boston & Albany Railroad ferry to E. Albany. Near its It is 69x126 feet, and cost \$55,000, Union depot also discharges passen-

gers into this street. From Broadway to Pearl the street has been become an important business thoroughfare. The jail is on this street, near Eagle.

Market, State Street. — Is a prominent, but not wholly unobjectionable feature of Albany. Here farmers, butchers, etc., in the morning, draw their wagons up in line on both sides of the horse railroad tracks, and without license, fee or restriction of any kind, vend their wares. Sometimes the wagons extend round into Eagle st. There is, of course, not the slightest protection from the weather, and the business is carried on in the most primitive method imaginable. The only thing to be said in its favor is, that here consumer and producer meet without the intervention of middle-men or the payment of any license, and that consequently Albany is victualed cheaper than any other city in the country. But this could just as well be done in some less conspicuous place, and the removal of the market is only a matter of time. It has already been ordered by the common council, but the action was reconsidered. So noble an avenue should cease to be a nuisance,

Martin Opera-House.—S. Pearl st. cor. Beaver. Erected in 1870. Is the largest public hall in the city. Is let for balls, meetings, and theatrical and musical entertainments. Has scenery, curtain, dressing-rooms, Will seat 1,306. The lower floors are devoted to stores and offices. (See Amusements, Record of.)

Medical Associations.—The following are societies instituted and conducted by physicians for their own benefit, and that of medical science:

ALBANY ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

ALBANY COUNTY HOMEOPATHIC greatly improved of late, and has MEDICAL SOCIETY, has about 25 members.

ALBANY COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

—Organized July 29, 1806.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF N. Y.—Organized, 1807. Meets annually in Albany, first Tuesday in February.

Medical College.—The Albany Medical College, on Eagle st., between Jay and Lancaster, is the medical department of Union University (which see). The building was erected by the common council, at a cost of \$24,000, as a free school on the Lancasterian plan, and opened with ceremony April 5, 1817. The school lasted till 1834, when it was superseded by the common school system of the State.

The Medical College was founded by Drs. Alden March and James H. Armsby, and was organized in 1838, succeeding a medical class taught by Dr. March since 1821. The old building was leased, rent free, by the common council to the college, trustees at once expending \$5,000 in repairs. The title to the building was purchased in 1877, and now rests with the board of trustees.

The first course of lectures was begun Jan. 3, 1839, and the institution was incorporated Feb. 16, following. Since then, 4,652 students have attended its 50 sessions, and 1,455 have graduated. Over 24,000 lectures have been delivered. April, 1873, it became a part of Union University, retaining its original rights, and separate existence and powers. Its faculty of 19 members, give their services, and the entire income is used for the support of the institution. It owns a highly valuable library, much of which was selected 73 MET

by T. Romeyn Beck. Its laboratories are extensive and complete. Its museum is the finest in all departments. of any medical collection in America. and is unsurpassed (if equalled) in Europe, and is so regarded by physicians throughout the land. It is open daily, and is visited by thousands. who gaze with wonder if not with admiration upon its countless specimens. Other advantages which the college presents, besides the acknowledged pre-eminence of its faculty, are: Abundance of clinical illustration afforded by the intimate relations existing between the college and the hospitals; and, through the wise policy of the management, a sufficient supply of anatomical material, thus meeting every requisite of a medical college of the first class. That it is of the first class is demonstrated by its standard, which insists upon preliminary examinations, a graded course, and the absolute requirement of three terms instead of two. These regulations are made possible through the liberality of the staff, before mentioned, and which places the college upon the basis of a funded institution, independent as to whether it has few students or many. It is a notable fact, however, that since the standard was raised, the attendance has increased, and that the present class is one of the largest (160) ever entered. The college is patronized largely by the alumni, who have an association organized Jan. 20, 1874, numbering 870. annual meeting is held on commencement day. The trustees of the college have for president, Amasa J. Parker; vice-pres., Robt. H. Pruyn; treas. and sec. Geo. Dexter; registrar, Dr. Jacob S. Mosher.

Methodist Churches.—Following will be found brief accounts of all the Methodist churches in the city:

Hudson Avenue. — Located on Hudson ave., between Grand and Philip sts.; value of church property, including parsonage, which adjoins the rear of the church on Plain st., \$25,000. Dedicated Sept. 27, 1844. Rev. John Newland Maffitt preaching. In 1865-6 the edifice was closed for extensive improvements, and March 27, 1866, formally reopened, Bishop Simpson delivering the ser-This is the oldest Methodist Episcopal society in the city. In 1765 or 6, Capt. Thos. Webb, of the British army, stationed in Albany as barrack-master, began holding family services at his own house, to which his neighbors were invited. Conversions occurred, and a small society was formed. In 1790, a circuit, including this society, was formed, with James Campbell as circuit preacher. In 1791, a house of worship was erected, south-east cor. of Orange and Pearl sts., where it still stands. When the Methodists left it. in 1813, the Bantists for a time occupied it as their first house of worship in the city, and subsequently the Scotch Presbyterians. In 1798 the city of Albany was made a station. In 1813 the society erected a church on Division st. In 1816 a Sunday school was established, one of the first in the city. The Division st. church was occupied by the society till the building of the present edifice in 1844. The following is the list of the pastors from 1798: Rev. Messrs. Joel Ketchum (1798), Cyrus Stebbins, John Crawford and Gideon A. Knowl-(1799-1804), Elias Vanderlip (1805), William Phœbus (1806–7), Truman Bishop (1808),Ostrander (1809-10), Lewis Pease (1811-12), Samuel Marvin (1813), P. P. Sandford (1814), Thomas Drummond (1815), William Phæbus (1816), Truman Bishop (1817), Joseph Crawford (1818–19), Samuel Marvin (1820), Phineas Rice (1821-2), Tobias Spicer

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(1823-4), Josiah Bowen (1825-6), following pastors: John P Newman James Young (1827-8), J. C. Green (1856-7), C. W. Cushing (1858-9), N. (1829-30), Samuel Luckey (1831), J. B. Stratton (1832-3), Charles Sherman (1834-5), A. M. Osborn (1836-7), Truman Seymour (1838-9), Noah Levings (1841-2), Henry L. Starks (1842-3), Z. Phillips (1844), Steele (1845-6), Andrew Allen Witherspoon (1847), John Clark (1848-9), Henry L. Starks (1850-51), Stephen Parks (1852-3), Robert Fox (1854), Stephen D. Brown (1855-6), L. D. Stebbins (1857-8), B. O. Meeker, (1859-60), Mark Trafton (1861-2), C. F. Burdick (1863), Ira G. Bidwell (1864-5-6), Jesse T. Peck, now one of the bishops of the M. E. Church (1867-8-9), Merritt Hulburd (1870–1–2), D. W. Dayton (1873–4–5), Philip Krohn (1876-7), W. H. Meeker (1878). Present pastor, Rev. E. McChesney; members, 359; probationers, 35. Sunday school supt., Henry Gallien.

GARRETTSON STATION, North Pearl st. Dedicated Jan. 11, 1852. Church valued at \$25,000, and the parsonage adjoining at \$7,000. This church was organized in August, 1828. It was for one year connected with the Watervliet Circuit. The first place of worship was an old building called Mechanics' Hall, then standing cor. Chapel and Columbia sts. The first stationed preacher was Rev. John J. Matthias, during whose pastorate of two years the membership rose from about 100 to 437. In 1829 the old circus property was purchased, and during the following winter and spring was fitted up for church purposes, and in June, 1830, was dedicated, the Rev. Messrs. Samuel Merwin and John Newland Maffitt preaching on the occasion. This structure was occupied till the erection of the present one in 1851-2.

During the last twenty-five years, the church has been served by the sold to the Jews, and the beautiful

G. Spaulding (1860-1), J. E. Bowen (1862-3), G. S. Chadbourne (1864-6), Dexter E. Clapp (1867-8), W. G. Waters (1869-70), W. J. Heath (1871 -3), S. M'Laughlin (1874-6), J. W. Thompson (1877-8). Present pastor, Rev. G. A. Barrett. Members, 185: probationers, 45.

Ash Grove.—Located on an ample and beautiful lot cor. Ash Grove place and Trinity place. Corner-stone laid in August, 1864; dedicated July 6, 1865; seats 1,100; cost of church and adjoining parsonage, including lot, \$100,000. No debt on church edifice: about \$1,000 on parsonage. In May, 1834, some 40 members were set off from Garrettson Station Church and organized under the name of Wesley Chapel Church. Their first house of worship was a building cor. Dallius and Bleecker sts. In 1835 they purchased a lot on Herkimer st., between Franklin and Pearl. A church was built on this lot and dedicated in September, 1837. On April 20, 1839, it was destroyed by fire. The society then worshipped for a time in a building formerly occupied by the Universalists in Herkimer st. In 1842 this place of worship having been sold to the Jews, the society was disbanded, May 22, and Wesley Chapel ceased to exist. But the Sabbath school teachers immediately met and resolved to hold their ground in the south part of the city. A small room was hired in John st., and the first Sabbath school was held there on May 29. On June 20, 1842, the little company was incorporated as a new society under the name of the Ferry Street M. E. Church. A church was erected cor. Ferry and Franklin sts., and dedicated Dec. 4, 1842. In 1863 the membership having become too large for the old church it was also 75 MET

property known as Ash Grove, lying on Westerlo, Grand, and Broad sts., purchased at a cost of \$24,000, and the present edifice built and dedicated. Bishop Simpson preaching the sermon. In the old mansion which formerly occupied the site of the church, Wm. H. Seward lived when Governor of the State. The following are the names of the ministers who have been the regular pastors of this society: Revs. Hiram Meeker, Daniel F. Page, S. Remmington, William Griffin, Alfred Saxe, Timothy Benedict, Lyman A. Santford, John Fraser, A. A. Farr, Charles Devol, Hiram Dunn, E. H. Foster, C. F. Burdick, W. R. Brown, Stephen D. Brown, W. P. Abbott, S. McChesney, S. M'Kean, H. Graham, and J. E. C. Sawyer. Present pastor, Rev. J. W. Alderman, D. D. Number of members, 390; probationers, 22. E. G. Sherley, supt.

Groesbeckville Mission Sunday School, located on Benjamin st., is connected with the Ash Grove Church.

H. A. Blanchard, supt.

TRINITY, cor. Lark and Lancaster sts. Corner-stone laid, Oct. 10, 1875; dedicated, Dec. 28, 1876. The transept was erected in 1867. Cost, including lot, \$75,000. The parsonage, closely adjoining on Lancaster st., cost \$8,000. This church is a beautiful English Gothic structure of brick, with stone trimmings. The auditorium seats 800, and the transept 480; spire, 175 feet.

In 1835 the three Methodist Episcopal churches in Albany, viz.: Divisionst., Garrettson Station and Wesley Chapel, jointly resolved to establish another church further up town, and unitedly rented a building on State st., originally erected and occupied by the Primitive Methodists. The Law School is on the site formerly occupied by this building. At the next session of Troy Conference, Rev.

Charles T. Clarke was appointed pastor over this new charge. membership rapidly increased, and in 1836 they were organized as the West Station M. E. church. In 1850 they erected a larger edifice, cor. of Washington ave. and Swan st. Here they continued till they moved into the transept of the present structure, in 1867, when they took the name of Trinity church. The following is a list of the pastors since 1860: Revs. M. Bates (1860), S. M. Merrill (1861-2), A. J. Jutkins (1863), Bostwick Hawley (1864-5), Richard Meredith (1866, 1867-S), T. A. Griffln (1869), Charles Reynolds (1870-1-2), W, H. Rowsom (1873-4), Thomas Kelly (1875-6-7), J. F. Clymer (1878-9). Present pastor, S. M. Williams. Members, 452; probationers, 28. Connected with the church is a large and flourishing Sunday school, of which Henry Kelly is supt.

Grace, cor. Ten Broeck st. and Livingston ave., now (Dec., 1880) in process of erection. A beautiful structure of unique design, which is estimated to cost, with lot, \$23,000. (See cut, p. 76.) The adjacent parsonage on Ten Broeck st. cost \$4,000. The corner-stone of the church was laid Sept. 21, 1880, Rev. J. E. C. Sawyer, Presiding Elder of Albany District,

delivering the address.

On May 3, 1869, the two churches formerly known as the Broadway and Arbor Hill M. E. Churches, were consolidated, and the new society thus constituted took the name of Grace M. E. Church. The present site was immediately purchased, and in the following autumn work was begun on a large wooden structure intended to serve as a house of worship for a few years. Till this was completed, services were held in the old buildings of the two consolidated societies. This edifice was dedicated Dec. 19, 1869, the Rev. Samuel Meredith,

preaching. Early in the present year it was determined to erect a more sightly and substantial structure. On Sunday, April 11, appropriate closing services were held in the old building, conducted by the pastor, Rev. H. D. Kimball. During the following week it was demolished, and the grading of the lot for the new



church was begun. It will be dedi-

cated early in 1881.

The following is a list of the pastors of this society: Revs. J. W. Alderman (1869-71), Homer Eaton (1872-4), B. B. Loomis (1875–7), H. C. Sexton (1878). Present pastor, H. D. Kimball. Members, 351; probationers, 8.

CENTRAL AVENUE, south side of Central ave. between Perry and Robin sts. Cost of edifice and lot, A debt remains of about \$7,000. \$2,000. This church was for some years a mission of the Albany Metho-

been served by the following pastors: P. P. Harrower (1871-2), Chas. Reynolds (1873), D. R. Lowell (1874-5), J. S. Bridgford (1876), J. C. Russum (1877-8), Rufus Wendell (1879). Present pastor, Rev. Hiram Blanchard. Members, 52; probationers, 5.

Methodist Preachers' Meet**ings** are held every Monday morning in the Garrettson Station Methodist Church, except once in every two months, when a union meeting of the Albany and Troy preachers is held in one of the two cities. Papers on religious or theological topics are read and discussed.

Military Associations.—Besides the NATIONAL GUARD (which see) Albany boasts of some famous independent companies. The oldest of these is the Burgesses Corps, organ-Oct. 8, 1833. Armory, Bleecker Hall, 529 Broadway. Oscar Smith, com.; J. C. Cuyler, pres.

THE ALBANY JACKSON CORPS Was organized Aug. 13, 1868. Armory in the upper story of the City Building. James Macfarlane, Maj., com-

manding.

THE MEEGAN CORPS (armory 59 N. Pearl st.) is of later date. M. F. McGowan, capt.

Military Statistics, Bureau of the, is at 219 State st., and is open to visitors daily, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M., except Sundays and Saturday afternoons. This collection grew out of a desire to perpetuate in some way the patriotic memories of the war of the Rebellion. It was at first proposed to erect a suitable building for the purpose, and over \$30,000 was subscribed by towns and by individuals. This money is now on deposit, and the interest helps to support the bureau. When the new capitol is findist Sunday School Union. It has ished, room will be furnished there for a repository of these almost sacred relics. At present, they are in a building liable at any time to take fire, in which case a loss would result

that would be irreparable.

The Collection.—The objects of greatest interest are the battle-flags of the various State regiments, 804 in number, some of them torn in shreds, others still bearing plainly the names of the battles in which the regiments participated. There are 28 rebel ensigns captured from the enemy, and many other trophies to interest the curious. Over 3,000 photographs have been collected, and many are framed and on exhibition. There is also a large collection of newspapers in which the history of the war was written in the time of it; many specimens of ordnance; some relics of the Revolutionary war and of the war of 1812; an interesting collection of Lincoln memorials, including a piece of the bloody shirt taken from his person on the night of the assassination.

ELLSWORTH MEMORIALS.—Another interesting group is the clothes worn by Col. Ellsworth when he was shot down in Alexandria, and the rebel flag which he took from the Marshall House, an act which led to his untimely death.

Milk.—It has been estimated that between 17,000 and 18,000 quarts of milk are used in this city daily, of which nearly half comes from over the river, and the rest from Albany county, and by rail from the north and west. About 70 milkmen make their daily rounds. They come from all directions, and from distances ranging from three to twenty miles, some with two and three teams, others with a single horse. They arrive between 4 and 5 in the morning, and return anywhere from 9 o'clock till noon. There is no division of the city

between them, and each sells where he can get a customer; consequently an endless amount of travel ensues, which were there any co-operation, or combination, would be done away with. As a general thing, the person who owns the dairy and business, drives the team, while boys ranging from eight to sixteen years of age, deliver the milk, and collect the pay or tickets. The ticket system is much liked by the milkmen, as they not only in that way sometimes get their money in advance, but it is more convenient, and is generally used. The business is not always cash, and occasionally bills are run as high as forty or fifty dollars, and then collected by due process of law. The majority of bad debts are small in amount, but represent a considerable sum in the aggregate. A good many people find it easier to change their milkman than to pay him. There is a sharp competition in the business, but generally a friendly spirit prevails, and dealers frequently supply one another. What were called milk associations were formed a few years since, by persons who received their supplies by rail, and put down the price, but a combination has since been effected, and the price raised to 8 cents. Milk sold in Albany is not often adulterated, but some of it is very weak.

Missionary Societies.—The following missionary societies have exist-

ence in Albany:

Albany Baptist Missionary Union; Albany City Tract and Missionary Society; Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, Albany branch; Woman's Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions of the Synod of Albany; Woman's Union Missionary Society.

Morse's Geography.—The fifth edition of Morse's Geography, and

his Gazetteer of 1797, both have the following notice of Albauv:

"The city and suburbs by enumeration in 1797, contain 1,263 buildings, of which 863 are dwelling houses, and 6,021 inhabitants. Many of them are in the Gothick style, with the gable end to the street," etc. Mr. Munsell, in attempting to vindicate the doctor's English, quotes from two earlier editions, but curiously enough, it is those which came after, that located the *inhabitants* of Albany in such an extraordinary manner.

Museum Corner.—The north-west cor. of Broadway and State st. The Museum was erected by Thorp & Sprague, and opened as a place of amusement Jan. 1, 1831. It was used



as such till April 28, 1855, and then converted into offices, etc. For a score of years it was the leading theatre. It has been damaged by fire several times.

Museum of Natural History, The State, as its name implies, was intended primarily to embrace an exhibition of the products of the natural history of the State of New York in the several departments of Botany, Zoölogy, Geology and Mineralogy.

The existence of the State Museum. organized in 1836, is directly due to the geological survey of the State. and the foundation of its collections was derived from the same source. In 1840 Gov. Seward recommended that the collections of this survey be placed in the Old State Hall (then about to be vacated by the state officers) for "safe-keeping." This recommendation was accepted; a legislative enactment followed, and the State Hall, which was erected in 1797, was made the depository of the then existing collections; and at a later period the State Agricultural Society was authorized to occupy a part of the build-The want of sufficient accommodation for the two organizations induced the legislature to make appropriation for a new building to be erected in place of the old, and the collections, libraries, etc., of the State Cabinet and of the State Agricultural Society were transferred to the new building in 1858. In 1865 the legislature passed resolutions recognizing the importance of making the State Cabinet of Natural History a museum of scientific and practical geology and comparative zoölogy. In 1870 the legislature passed a law organizing "The State Museum of Natural History," and providing an annual appropriation for its support.

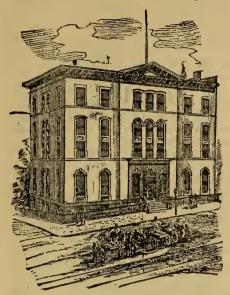
Geological Hall.

The present building is of brick, four stories high, fronting on State street, at the corner of Lodge, with a wing of three stories in the rear, devoted to a large lecture-room on the ground floor, and the museum of agricultural implements and products in the stories above. On the lower or basement floor, and on the same level as the lecture-room, at the east end of the main building, are two rooms occupied with the work of cutting and preparing thin sec-

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tions of fossils of minute structure, for the purpose of microscopic study in the museum. The machinery and



appliances for this work are of superior character, and the results are of great importance and interest to the museum and to science.

The First Floor of the main building is occupied by the offices and libraries of the State Museum and of the State Agricultural Society; and in the rear of the former a large working-room is furnished with about 300 drawers for the reception of collections in process of preparation and arrangement. The main entrance hall exhibits a collection of dressed blocks of granite, marble, freestone, etc., the products of New York and adjacent states.

The Second Floor is occupied by the collections illustrating the Geology and Palæontology of the State. The wall-cases, and a single series of table-cases around the room, are occupied by the rock specimens, whether fossiliferous or otherwise.

and are arranged in such order that in going from left to right they show the geological superposition of the formations, each right-hand case containing specimens of the rock or formation lying next above the one on the left. This is supplemented by a colored geological section extending around the room above the cases. and so arranged that each formation shown in the section is represented by characteristic specimens in the case below. Besides this illustration, there are enlarged figures of the characteristic fossils placed in the upper part of the case above each formation. The entire arrangement is simple and instructive, and easily understood. The collection of fossils (Palæontology) occupies the tablecases in the central portion of the floor, and also a large number of drawers beneath the table-cases. This collection is arranged in the same simple and systematic order as the geological formations; and under each formation there is a natural history arrangement of the genera and species of the fossils. This collection of rock specimens, and of fossils, presents the most complete geological series of the older rocks, to the base of the coal measures, of any in the world, the older or palæozoic rocks of the State of New York being more complete and less interrupted in their order of succession. along the west side of the room, are arranged a series of large blocks of magnetic iron ore representing the principal mines of Northern New York and of Orange county.

THE THIRD FLOOR is occupied by the collections from geological formations above the coal measures, both American and European, and by the Mineralogical collections. The fossil series represent the period from the New Red Sandstone to the Pleistocene. The Pleistocene of North

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America is represented by the Cohoes mastodon skeleton, and other remains of mastodon and fossil elephants from different points; the Pleistocene of South America by the casts of the gigantic Megatherium and other forms of that age; and the same of Europe, by the skeleton of the Megaceros Hibernicus. wall-cases are. in part, occupied by a collection of the minerals of the State, and, in part, devoted to a general collection of minerals from all

parts of the world.

THE FOURTH STORY is occupied by the Zoölogical collection, representing the fauna of the State of New York, and to some extent other portions of the world. The western part of the room is devoted especially to the New York fanna, which is represented in its mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes, crustaceans, and shells. The eastern part of the room is occupied, in part, by a case, containing a large collection of birds, with some mammals, which were presented to the Museum as a special and separate collection, by Mr. de Rham, of New York, and is known as the De Rham collection. Other cases at the extreme east end. and partially on the south side, are devoted to the skins and skeletons of fishes, and to a general collection of skeletons of mammals, birds, reptiles, etc. The Ethnological and Historical collections occupy some wall-cases upon the north side of the room, and the central-north side by cases containing chiefly corals and echinoderms. The centre of the room is occupied by two double ranges of table-cases, containing the Gould collection of shells, of 6,000 species, and more than 60,000 specimens; and in the area, near the east end of the room a double range of table-cases contains the Mazatlan collection of shells, presented to the Museum by the late Philip P. Carpenter.

Since 1866, the collections of the Museum have been more than doubled in every one of the departments, while in some classes, as in the shells, the increase has been more than fifty fold. At the present time, every available space in the Museum is filled with specimens; and in Geology and Palæontology the collections, for which no room can be found, are more than twice as great as those already arranged. All the collections are arranged for study and comparison, and the Museum is strictly an educational institution, which is made available by thousands of students, and by the public, and its influence is gradually pervading the entire community. Its present greatest need is more space, and a building of at least twice the capacity of the present is absolutely required for the exhibition and increase of the collections.

Being a State institution, the Museum should be considered as cosmopolitan. Its intentions are to cover the whole field of natural research, and to be a centre for the dissemmination of a technical and popular knowledge of the products, fauna, and flora of the entire State. With this view, it should be an object of interest for the remote portions of the State, as well as the immediate

locality.

Music, Doelker's Conservatory of, rooms 22 and 23 Beaver Block, has been established more than ten years. The director, Prof. George Doelker, received his education at the Musical University of Leipzig, and his method is that of Goetze, Moscheles, Plaidy, Richter, and Hauptmann, who were his teachers. He is a voicebuilder, and teaches the correct manner of breathing, while sight-reading is not neglected. In harmony he claims to be competent, having not only studied Hauptmann and Helmholtz, but translated Tiersch into English.

Musical Societies.—The following are the principal musical associations

of Albany:

Albany Musical Association. Conductor, Mr. John G. Parkhurst; reorganized in 1879, and in a flourishing condition.

Albany Manner Quartet, meets every Friday evening in Lange's Hall. Prof. Geo. Doelker, conductor. Ferdinand Lange, pres.

Columbia Philharmonic Society, meets Monday evenings in Beaver Block. Prof. George Doelker, pres.

and conductor.

Eintracht Singing Society, meets Tuesday evenings at 371 S. Pearl st. A. H. Schænewolf, conductor.

Other societies are the Germania, Cecelia, Orpheus, Jr., Teutonia, Mozart, and Mendelssohn Vocal Club.

Names of Streets.—Albany streets have had their names changed frequently, and not always for the better. Many of the following changes have occurred since 1805:

Kilby to Hamilton. Bone lane to Division. Cow lane to Union. Grass lane to Liberty. Nail to Lutheran. Lutheran to Howard. Barrack to Chapel. Market to Broadway (north) Court to Broadway (south). King to Lion. Lion to Washington. Washington st. to Washington ave. Queen to Elk. Boscawen to Swan. Capitol to Park. Mark lane to Exchange. Middle lane to James. Howe to Fox. Fox to Canal.

Jonkers to Prince. Prince to Deer. Deer to State. Dock to Dean. Bass lane to Bleecker. Store lane to Norton. Warren to Dove. Johnson to Lark. Swallow to Knox. Schenectady to Snipe. Snipe st. to Lexington ave. Schoharie to Duck. Pitt to Otter. Sand to Lafayette. Otter to Wolfe. Wolfe to Lydius. Lydius to Madison ave. Wall to Hare. Hare to Orange. Van Driesen to Green. South to Gansevoort. High to Ten Broeck. Hallenbeck to Grand. Preaudieux to Buffalo. Buffalo to Hudson. Hudson st. to Hudson ave. Mink to West Ferry. West Ferry to Myrtle ave. Malcomb to Broad. Embargo alley to Dennison. Whitehall road to Whitehall ave. Whitehall ave. to Second ave. Van Vechten to Third ave. Delaware Turnpike to Delaware ave.

Elizabeth to Second.
John to Third.
Willett to Washington place.
Orchard to North Pearl.
Patroon to Clinton ave.
Van Schaick to Monroe.
Tiger to Lancaster.
Lumber to Livingston ave.

National Guard, State of New York.—The head-quarters of the National Guard are at the office of the Adjutant-General, in the Old Capitol.

Ninth Brigade, 3d division, has

Vreelinghuysen to Franklin.

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head-quarters at 92 State st., Brig.-Gen. T. Ellery Lord, commanding.

The Tenth Regiment has headquarters at 119 State st., Col. John D. Brooks, commanding.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment at State arsenal (see Arsenal), Col. M. J. Severance, commanding.

Separate Troop F, cavalry, has an

armory at 40 Beaver st.

Albany Zouave Cadets, which is also A Company, Tenth Regiment, Capt. John H. Reynolds, has an armory at 80 and 82 State st.

Washington Continentals, which is B Company, Tenth Regiment, Capt. Horatio P. Staepole, has an armory

at 110 State st.

Newsboys' Lodging Room. — Under the charge of the ladies' auxiliary board of the City Tract and Missionary Society. Located in the upper story of the old mission building on Rensselaer st. Mrs. Dr. James McNaughton, 244 State st., chairman. Is supplied with beds, toilet and bathroom, wardrobe and library. Terms, 5 cts. a night. The matron, Mrs. L. E. Kelderhouse, teaches such boys in the evening as are willing to learn.

News Company, Albany. — 512 Broadway, John W. Robe, manager. The institution through which Albany and the surrounding country is in a great measure supplied with newspaper and periodical literature, besides large quantities of stationery and other goods usually kept at news stands and stores. The company was organized on the 11th of April, 1870, Mr. Robe having, at that time, had several years' experience in the busi-Its success was immediate. and is visibly increasing every Within five years it has more than trebled, and now three stories, running through from Broadway to James street, are not suffi-

cient to fully accommodate the trade. Scarcely a passenger train leaves Albany in any direction that does not carry with it wares from this establishment. Almost every news stand, from Pittsfield on the east to Buffalo on the west, from Poughkeepsie on the south to Lake Champlain on the north, and south-west to Binghamton, is supplied from this great depot. By special arrangements made with the American News Company, the various monthly and weekly publications are placed in the hands of this company on sale simultaneously with their appearance in New York. Dealer's in this vicinity, therefore, find it quite as much to their advantage to deal with Mr. Robe as to go further away from home. Everything in the book-seller's and stationer's line is furnished, from a bottle of ink to the last new novel. latest books are received on the day of publication and others are readily As many of the news supplied. rooms, especially in the country, are tobacco and cigar stores as well, these goods have within a few years been added to the assortment, and full lines are kept constantly on hand. The cigars, cigarettes and tobacco of the Albany News Company's brand are among the most popular in market, and the promptness with which such and all other orders are filled, is always gratifying. In the season of ball and croquet playing, lawn tennis, etc., the trade in games is a great feature. Price-lists of newspapers are sent free on application of dealers, and quotations on books and stationery are always furnished cheerfully.

Newspapers and Periodicals.— The first newspaper printed in Albany was the Gazette, issued probably in November, 1771, by Alexander and James Robertson. It 83 NEW

was not a success and was soon discontinued. The N. Y. Gazetteer or Northern Intelligencer was started in 1792, by Solomon Balentine and Charles R. Webster, and lasted a year or so. On the 28th of May, 1784, Webster started another Gazette, which existed till 1845, when it was the oldest in the State. The first daily paper in this city was the Advertiser, established in 1815, and subsequently united with the Gazette.

Newspapers of To-day.

ALBANY ARGUS.—Established Jan. 26, 1813, as a semi-weekly; was issued daily on and after Oct. 18, 1825. United with the Atlas Feb. 18, 1856. Now published daily, semi-weekly and weekly—Sunday edition established May 13, 1877; Democratic, and the State, county and city paper; office, Beaver st. cor. Broadway; Argus Co., proprietors.

Albany Evening Journal.—Established March 22, 1830, as a political anti-masonic organ, by B. D. Packard & Co.; Thurlow Weed, editor. Now published as a daily, semi-weekly and weekly; Republican; official county paper. Office, 61 State st.

The Journal Co., proprietors.

ALBANY MORNING EXPRESS.—Established May 4, 1857, by Stone & Henly; Republican; official city paper; published daily. Office, Green st., cor. Beaver. Proprietors, Albany

Morning Express Co.

ALBANY ÉVENING TIMES.—Established as a morning paper, April 21, 1856, by Stone & Co.; consolidated with the Evening Courier, March 1, 1861. First issued as an evening paper, Sept. 25, 1865. In 1871 it became a member of the Associated Press. Democratic in politics. Has published a weekly edition since 1872. Office, 401 Broadway, the Times Co., proprietors.

PRESS AND KNICKERBOCKER.—The

Sunday Press was first issued May 15, 1870, and for several years was the only Sunday paper in Albany. On the 26th of February, 1877, the proprietors issued the Daily Press, and Aug. 13 of the same year, bought and consolidated with it, the Knickerbocker, established in 1843; is one of the official city papers. The Press Co., proprietors. They also publish the Weekly Press and Legislative Journal. Office, 18 Beaver st.

Evening Post.—Established Oct. 23, 1865. Office, 7 Hudson avenue. M. & E. Griffin, proprietors; R. M.

Griffin, editor.

FREE BLAETTER.—Daily German paper, established in 1852. Office, 44 Beaver st. A. Miggael, editor and proprietor.

ALBANY DAILY HEROLD. — Daily German paper. Jacob Heinmiller, proprietor. Office, 87 Westerlo st.

ALBANY LAW JOURNAL.—Published weekly by Weed, Parsons & Co. Established in 1870.

CULTIVATOR AND COUNTRY GENTLE-MAN.—Published at 395 Broadway, by L. Tucker & Son. The oldest agricultural weekly in the country. The Genesee Farmer was started at Rochester in 1831, by Mr. Tucker; the Cultivator, at Albany, in 1834, by Judge Buel. They were consolidated in 1840, and took the present title in Jan. 1, 1853.

POULTRY MONTHLY.—Published by the Ferris Publishing Co., at 20 South

Pearl st.

THE WORK AT HOME.—Official organ of the Albany City Tract and Missionary Society; also a record of the general church work of the city. Edited by Rev. Charles Reynolds and George Sanderson, Jr. Office 20 North Pearl st. Circulation, 3,000 copies monthly. Subscription, \$1.

THE VOICE.—Published monthly, at 461 Broadway. Edgar S. Werner, editor and proprietor; specialty, voice

culture and the cure of vocal defects. The only journal of its kind in the world; \$1 a year.

News Rooms.—Among the news dealers in Albany, who have the Hand-Book and a general line of papers, periodicals, etc., for sale, are the following: E. S. Near, in the depots and at 29 Steuben; William R. Prentice, Museum Building; Hutman Brothers, 6 Martin Opera House; Blunck & Moore, 63½ N. Pearl; John A. Cox, 63 S. Pearl; Matthew O'Neil, in the Kenmore hetel. (See, also, News Co., Albany, and Quinn's News Rooms and Stands.)

New York and Albany Railroad.—The contract for the construction of the New York and Albany Railroad has been let, to be completed in May, 1882. It will be laid on the west shore of the Hudson, have a double track, steel rails, and first class equipment. Joseph H. Ramsey, pres.; H. R. Pierson, treas.; F. Frothingham, sec.

Notman Photographic Company, The, with numerous branches in the United States and Canada, have achieved a success in photographic art which places them in the very first rank. Their recent development in the science has made possible some results hitherto supposed impossible. Their magnificent art galeries, at 4 Park st., Boston, and 55 North Pearl st., Albany, are well worthy of a visit to those fond of artistic work.

Normal School, The State, was established May 7, 1844, as a five years' experiment (David P. Page, principal), and was made permanent in 1848. The present building, cor. of Lodge and Howard sts., was first occupied July 31, 1849. Previously,

sessions had been held at 119 State st., in the building erected as a depot by the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad, and now the armory of the Tenth Regiment. The Lodge st. edifice is



four stories and a basement: 120 feet by 78, and has a hall 46x98; cost \$25,000. The principal, Rev. Joseph Alden, who came here in 1867, resides in the building. The design of the institution is for the instruction and practice of teachers of common schools in the science of education and the art of teaching. Each county in the State is entitled to send twice as many pupils to the school as it sends members to the Assembly. The pupils receive tuition, and the use of textbooks free. Males are admitted at eighteen and females at sixteen years of age.

Odd Fellows, The Independent Order of, has four supreme grand lodges. One each in the United States, the German Empire, Australia, and New Zealand. In the United States there are 48 subordinate grand lodges, 39 grand encampments, 6,734 subordinate lodges, and 1,818 subordinate encampments. Besides these there are 870 Rebekah degree lodges, com-

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posed of Odd Fellows of the scarlet degree, their wives and daughters. The total membership of the order in

this country is 467,384.

The first regular Odd Fellows lodge in the United States was Washington Lodge, instituted in Baltimore, April 26, 1819. The first lodge regularly instituted in this State was Shakespeare lodge, located at No. 17 Fair st., now 135 Fulton st., New York.

In September, 1827, a charter was granted to Past Grand Russell Watts and Brothers John Snyder, John Osborn, Isaac L. Welch, and Peter H. Snyder, to open a lodge in Albany, and Nov. 7th of that year Philanthropic Lodge No. 5 was instituted in regular form. This lodge has for many years been extinct, as has also

Union Lodge No. 8.

In 1828, three of the six lodges in the State were located at Albany, and that year the Grand Lodge of the State was removed from New York to this city, and remained here until 1836. Among the representative Albanians who were members of the order at that time, were John O. Cole, John Van Ness Yates, Joseph Barton, Wm. L. Osborn, Daniel P. Marshall, Chas. Dillon, Jacob Henry, Richard Starr, Alex. Cameron, Wm. Lelachure, Malcom McPherson, and P. H.

Snyder.

There are at present fourteen subordinate Odd Fellows lodges in this city, as follows: Hope Lodge, No. 2, instituted April 24, 1826; reinstituted July 15, 1844. Clinton Lodge, No. 7, instituted Jan. 9, 1829; reinstituted Aug. 26, 1846; John O. Cole, father of F. W. Cole, was its first Noble Grand. German Colonial Lodge, No. 16, instituted Feb. 13, 1835; Jacob Henry, first Noble Grand. American Lodge, No. 32, instituted Dec. 5, 1837; reinstituted Feb. 11, 1840; O. A. Kingsley, first Noble Grand. Firemen's Lodge. No. 19, instituted

Jan. 4, 1838. Phœnix Lodge, No. 41, instituted Oct. 3, 1840. Samaritan Lodge, No. 93, instituted Aug. 4, 1843. Mount Hermon Lodge, No. 38, instituted June 18, 1847. Scho-neghta-da Lodge, No. 87, instituted Dec. 1, 1850. Mount Carmel Lodge, No. 76, instituted Dec. 1, 1850. wyck Lodge, No. 261, instituted Dec. 9, 1870; H. A. Anthony, first Noble Grand. Mountaineer Lodge, No. 321, instituted May 14, 1872. Albany City Lodge, No. 385, instituted April 6, 1874. Capitol City Lodge, No. 440, instituted Sept. 23, 1875; L. De Blaey, first Noble Grand. These 14 lodges have a total membership of 1,520.

Albany has also two encampments which are composed of Odd Fellows who have passed through the five degrees in the subordinate lodges: New York Encampment No. 1, instituted 1829; reinstituted Sept. 23, 1846. (This was the first encampment in the State, and for a time was endowed with Grand Encampment powers.) Albany Encampment, No.

58, instituted Aug. 23, 1871.

Among the prominent men who have been connected with the order since its first inception in this city, in addition to those already named, are: Robt. H. Pruyn, Eli Perry, Rufus King, John O. Cole, Hooper C. Van Voorst, Gen. John Groesbeck, R. G. Beardslee, Jacob Henry, John R. Taylor, Thos. W. Van Alstyne, H. D. Curran, Cornelius Ten Broeck, Albert H. Brown, John Morgan, Warren S. Low, Stephen Van Schaick, S. G. Courtney, J. H. Van Antwerp, Wm. N. Strong, Geo. B. Steele, Joel Munsell, John R. Vernam, A. P. Palmer, Wm. A. Young. Wm. A. Wharton, Wm. A. Rice, R. H. Waterman, Lewis Rathbone, Jas. W. Cox.

Albany has furnished the following Grand Masters and Grand Patriarchs for this State: *Grand Masters*, Jetur Gardner, Cornelius Glen, Wm. Lacy,

Horace D. Curran, Cornelius Glen,

Francis Rogers.

Abram De Blaey is the present District Deputy Grand Master of Albany District, and Henry C. Hutman District Deputy Grand Patriarch.

There is a Funeral Aid Association connected with the order which at present numbers about 300 members. Upon the death of a member, the surviving members each pay \$1.10 into the treasury, \$1.00 of which from each goes to the family of the deceased.

The Grand Committee of this district is composed of all Past Noble Grands in good standing. The committee has stated meetings quarterly to legislate in the interests of the order. Daniel H. Turner, sec.

For eight consecutive years, commencing with Wm. A. Rice in 1846, and ending with Gilbert L. Wilson in 1853, the Presidents of the Young Men's Association were taken from the membership of Hope Lodge No. Besides these, five other Presidents of the Association, commencing with Robt. H. Pruyn in 1838, and ending with Robert L. Johnson in 1859, were members of this lodge, making thirteen in all.

About two years ago a movement was made by F. W. Cole (then District Deputy Grand Master) and a few energetic members of the fraternity, to secure a hall where all the lodges could meet, and Perry Hall, N. Pearl st., was leased and three suitable lodge rooms fitted up. All the lodges, except Firemen's No. 19 and Beaverwyck No. 261, now meet there; the hall being dedicated June 11, 1879, since which time the order Three city has flourished finely. papers devote much space each week to Oddfellowship, the department in two of them being in charge of

Grand Patriarchs, John R. Taylor, Daniel H. Turner, and the third is edited by D. A. A. Nichols.

> Old Books.—To persons of genuine literary taste there is a charm about old book stores which the places where only fresh wares are on sale do not possess. An old book store is always a mine of concealed possibilities, where we may dig up at any time a literary treasure, worth, to us, its weight in gold. New books are all very well, but any one who has money may buy them. Old books are to be had only for the searching. Then, one is free to spend hours in handling over and peering into secondhand books — a liberty which can not be taken with new ones. Again, the antique bookseller, to be successful, must know books thoroughly inside and out, and is generally almost as glad to talk about his wares as to sell them. Naturally his store becomes a sort of head-quarters for the literary guild, who meet to talk over their favorite authors and editions. Such, at least, is the case with the store of Joseph McDonough, 30 North Pearl street. Its proprietor has gradually increased his business from a few shelves to a store 75 feet deep and 16 feet high, lined to the top and rear with all sorts of books from a New England Primer to Bayle's Critical Dictionary. He is buying secondhand books constantly, and an ordinary private library is as completely absorbed in this mammoth collection as the Buddhist's dew drop, when it

-"slips into the shining sea."

Of late Mr. McDonough has attended the trade sales to pretty good purpose, and his shelves and counters show many new books, all marked below the regular rates. His trade in new and second-hand school books is something remarkable. His catalogues, published semi-occasionally, are sent

OLD

free to any person of a bookish bent who may apply for them, and are much sought after. His store is an Albany institution well worth visiting.

Old Capitol.—The modest brown sandstone building at the head of the widest part of State street, directly in front of the New Capitol, and soon to be torn down to make way for the grand entrance to that magnificent edifice, has connected with it more historic interest than any other building in the State. Its corner-stone was laid April 23, 1806, and a year or two after it was ready for occupancy, having been built at a cost of \$110,-688.42, of which the State paid \$73,-488.42; the county \$3,000, and the city, \$34,200. In the most part, this money was raised by lottery, as was a large share of the State funds in those days. Previous to the completion of this building, the city, county and State officials were hived together in one building, on the north-east cor. of what are now Hudson ave. and Broadway, an edifice comprehensive enough in its character to include the jail also, while the pillory and whippingpost were close at hand outside. city having offered the State any unappropriated ground for a site for a new public building, this spot on what was called Pinkster Hill (See PINKSTER), was selected. The edifice, two stories and a basement, adorned with an Ionic portico and a circular cupola, on which stands a wooden Themis, 11 feet high, with sword and scales in proportion, was considered ample and grand enough for all purposes, and here laws were made and executed for three score years and ten.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.—In the Governor's room, "Daniel D. Tompkins, DeWitt Clinton, Martin Van Buren, William L. Marcy, William H. Seward, Silas Wright, Horatio Seymour, John A. Dix and Samuel J. Tilden have sat as governors, waiting hopefully, or scheming for the one step higher than the chief magistracy of the greatest State of the Union, the chief magistracy of the Union itself, and strangely enough, only one of them ever reaching it." This chamber has a real old-fashioned fire-place; is plainly decorated, and has but one oil painting, that of Gen. Lafayette, taken from life, when he was here in

1825, by Charles Ingham.

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THE SENATE CHAMBER is "first floor front," and the handsomest room in the building. It contained portraits of Christopher Columbus, George Clinton, and Stewart L. Woodford. That of Columbus is a very ancient piece, having been presented to the Senate in 1784, by Maria Farmer, a descendant of Jacob Leisler, the colonial governor of New York in 1689, who was executed for high treason on the accession of William and Mary and to whom the picture is believed to have belonged. The picture of Clinton is from life, and conceded to be a fine portrait and an excellent work of art.

THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER has remained almost exactly as originally built, additions to the rear only having been made at various times to extend accommodations for the clerical force. The history of the assembly chamber would comprise a mention of every distinguished man and measure that the State has known since 1808. The constitutional conventions of 1821, 1846 and 1869, held their sessions within its walls. Here, on the 4th of July, 1818, rested the remains of Gen. Richard Montgomery, on their way from Quebec to St. Paul's churchyard, New York city. From here took place July 8, 1857, the funeral of ex-Governor William L. Marcy, when 27 military and 17 fire companies joined in the procession. Here also lay the lamented Lincoln,

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on whose dead face thousands of saddened men and women gazed from 6 o'clock A. M. till 1.30 P. M., April 26, 1865. Lafayette was feasted here in 1825. Receptions to most of the State's distinguished visitors have been given here; the meetings of State Agricultural, medical, military and other societies were annually held here. Since its abandonment by the State, a notable loan exhibition has been held here. It is now used by the courts who were turned out of doors by the City Hall fire of last winter.

OTHER ROOMS.—The rooms of the Adjutant-General are on this floor, on the other side of the hall from the Executive chamber, and the Department of Public Instruction finds temporary accommodation in what were once the lobbies to the Assembly chamber. The offices of the State Survey and of the Adirondack Survey are in the upper part of the

building.

Sun-dial.—On the southeast cor. of the building is a stone projection, oval in form, and having twelve notches in its outer rim. It was made by an humble stone-cutter named Ferguson, from an engraving of the famous Scotch Ferguson's sun-dial, as given in his "Lectures on Select Subjects in Mechanics, Hydrostatics, etc." The stone-cutter Ferguson intended to make an exact working copy, as there represented, but he left out the rather important adjuncts—the stile for casting shadows, and the required hour marks. Consequently, it proved to be of even less use than beauty. But Simeon De Witt, at that time surveyor-general and commissioner of the capitol, was so impressed with its worth that he consented to have it placed where it now is, and where, as Dr. F. B. Hough says, "it has stood for nearly three-quarters of a century, a veritable 'what is it?'"

Old Houses.—One of the most interesting features of Albany is its old houses, of which the most noteworthy

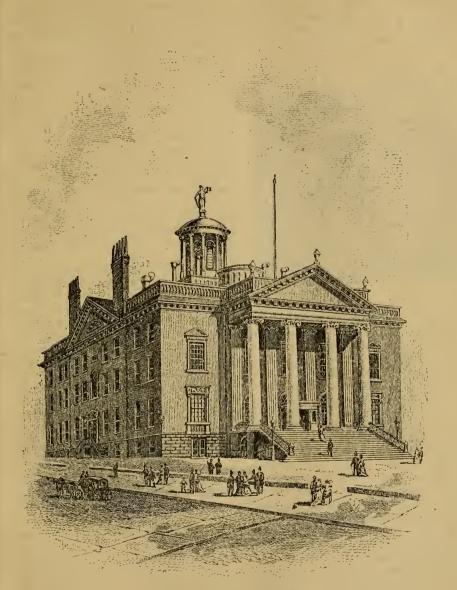
are hereafter mentioned:

THE STAATS HOUSE, cor. State and Pearl, is regarded as the oldest edifice in the city. It is one of two which stood there when South Pearl was a lane, entered by a gate. When the street was widened, the upper house, known as Lewis's tavern, was taken away. There formerly ran across the front of these two houses. under the eaves, in iron letters, the words Anno Domini, and below, over the upper story, the figures, also in iron, 1667. When the upper house was taken away, the word Anno was left on the house still standing, and is

there yet.

Pemberton House, cor. Columbia and N. Pearl. When constructed. no two adjoining rooms were on the same level; the ceilings were not plastered, but the beams and sleepers were polished and waxed, and the jambs of the fire-place faced with porcelain, ornamented with scripture scenes. In earlier days this house was occupied by the Widow Visscher. It was especially distinguished as the lodging place for Indians when they came to Albany for the purpose of trading their furs, too often for rum and worthless ornaments. Here many stirring scenes transpired, when the Indians held their pow-wows, and became uproarious under the influence of strong drink. At such times the widow would use her broomstick freely. It was a potent sceptre in her hands in restoring order, for the most stalwart Indian who had once felt its power, looked upon it with awe.

Vanderheyden Palace stood on Pearl st., on what is now the site of Perry building. The "palace" was built in 1725 by Johannes Beekman. The bricks were said to have been imported from Holland, and the house



OLD CAPPIDL.



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was one of the best specimens of Dutch architecture in the State. It was occupied by Mr. Beekman as his family residence until his death in 1756, after which his two daughters resided in it until a short time previous to the Revolution. In 1778, the mansion was purchased by Mr. Jacob Vanderheyden. The dimensions were fifty feet front by twenty feet in depth, having a hall and two rooms on a floor. (See Elm Tree Corner.) The edifice was so antique that it arrested the antiquarian fancy of Washington Irving, and is described by him in the story of Dolph Heyliger, in "Bracebridge Hall," as the residence of Herr Antony Vanderheyden. The weather-vane, a horse under great stress of speed, now glitters above the peaked turret of the portal at Sunnyside, Mr. Irving having secured that relic to adorn his country seat.

THE LYDIUS HOUSE stood till 1832 on the north-east cor. of State and Pearl. (See Elm Tree Corner.) It was built expressly for a parsonage. The bricks, files, iron and woodwork were all imported from Holland. They came over with the church bell and pulpit in 1657. The partitions were mahogany, and the exposed beams ornamented with carvings in high relief, representing the vine and fruit of the grape. To show the relief more perfectly, the beams were painted white. Balthazar Lydius was its only occupant for many years. He was an eccentric old bachelor, and was the terror of all the boys. He was a tall, thin Dutchman, with a bullet head, fond of his pipe and bottle, and gloried in celibacy until his life was in the "sere and yellow leaf." Then he gave a pint of gin for a squaw, and calling her his wife, lived with her as such until his death. in 1815. When his fine old mansion was demolished, it was believed to

have been the oldest brick building in the United States.

The Van Rensselaer Mansion, at the head of N. Broadway, was erected in 1765, and is a fine piece of



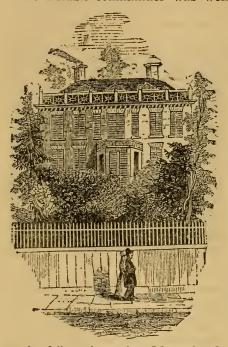
architecture. It is commonly known as the Patroon's, and until lately was occupied by his descendants. The front door opens directly into a spacious hall, upon the walls of which is paper of most curious and elaborate design, put on when the house was built, having been imported from Holland expressly for the purpose. It is still in good condition.

Schuyler Mansion, head of Schuyler st., a little west of S. Pearl, is of brick with a closed octagonal porch in front. It was built by Mrs. S. while her husband, Gen. Philip Schuyler, was in England in 1760–1. (The old family mansion, large and highly ornamented in the Dutch style, stood nearly upon the site of the present City Hall, and was taken down in 1800). In this later mansion Gen. Schuyler and family dispensed a princely hospitality for almost 40 years. When Gen. Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga in 1777, he and other prisoners were sent forward to Albany, Gen. Schuyler writing to his

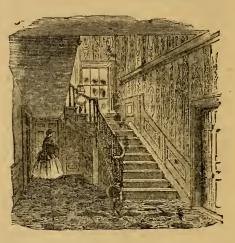
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wife to give the English general the very best reception in her power. "The British commander was well

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(afterwards the wife of the last of the Patroons) rushed down stairs, snatched her sister from the cradle and bore her off in safety. As she sprang up the stairs an Indian hurled a sharp tomahawk at her, which cut her dress within a few inches of the infant's head and struck the stair rail at the lower turn, where the dent is still pointed out. The assailants were



received," writes the Marquis de Chastellux, "and lodged in the best apartment in the house. An excellent supper was served him, the honors of which were done with so much grace that he was affected even to tears, and said with a deep sigh: 'Indeed this is doing too much for the man who has ravaged their lands and burnt their dwellings." 1781 a plan was laid to capture Gen. Schuyler and take him to Canada. A party of Tories, Canadians and Indians surrounded the house for several days, and at length forced an entrance. The family collected in an upper room, forgetting to take with them an infant child sleeping in the nursery. The mother was flying back to the rescue when the General

frightened from their purpose, and fled to Canada, carrying with them much of the General's plate, but not the General. In this house Lafayette, Rochambeau, Baron Steuben, and many other notable personages were entertained. It is now the residence of a private family, and is not open to strangers.

Out-door Sports are keenly enjoyed in Albany, and various clubs are organized for their promotion, among them are the following:

ALBANY BASE BALL CLUB.—Has grounds at Riverside park, just across the river, south of the lower railroad bridge; reached by bridge or boat.

back to the rescue when the General prevented her, but the third daughter ized in January, 1874, and has 125

vear.

ALRANY CAPITAL TURN VEREIN .-Incorporated in 1869. Meets at 393 Washington ave.

ALBANY CITY CURLING CLUB.

ALBANY CRICKET CLUB.

ALBANY TENNIS CLUB.—Has a large building at Jay st. cor. S. Swan.

ALBANY YACHT CLUB.

LONE STAR BASE BALL CLUB.

MUTHAL BOAT CLUB.

OLYMPIC BOAT CLUB.

E. J. FITZSIMMONS BASE BALL CLUB.

(See Rowing.)

Overslaugh, from over slag. bar, in the marine language of the Dutch. Bartlett says, in his "Dictionary of Americanisms:" overslaugh in the Hudson river, near Albany, on which steamboats and other vessels often run aground, is, I believe, the only locality to which this term is now applied among us."

Oysters.—To mention oysters in Albany is to suggest Keeler's, just as in New York the luscious bivalve brings up the name of Dorlon. Keeler's is at 85 Green st., where he has accommodations for feeding 200 persons at the same time, and it is no uncommon thing for him to do it. The secret of the popularity of the place is the quality of the oysters. the perfect manner in which they are cooked, and last, but not least, the price, 15 cents a stew. Keeler was the first in this city to place the price so low, and although many thought he had made a mistake, he and the public did not, and the result has proved the wisdom of the experiment. The crowds that go there are limited to no class nor condition; the farmer from the Helderbergs, the merchant from the store, the clerk from the counting house, ministers and lawyers, judges, editors and bootblacks,

members.* Enjoys a field-day once a all eat Keeler's oysters, and declare there is nothing like them, unless it be Keeler's clams. Open daily, from 6 A. M. till 2 A. M.

> Pavement.—Thirty-eight miles of the streets in Albany are paved with cobble-stones; 3.70 miles with granite block; 1.15 with Telford macadam, in all about 43 miles of paved streets. The average cost of cobble-stone pavement per lineal foot, \$7; average cost of granite block per square yard, \$2.26; average cost of repairing exclusive of granite block, 17 cents per square yard.

> Pawnbrokers, are under no restrictions in this city, in regard to rates of interest, but can charge whatever they like. They are obliged to take out a \$25 license annually, and to report daily to the chief of police all articles received by them with descriptions of the same. Ten and twelve per cent a month is frequently charged for money. Pawn tickets are made out in the shape of a bill of sale; that is, if you pawn a hundred dollar gold watch for \$20, you receive a paper signed by the broker stating that he has bought a gold watch from you for \$20 and agreeing to resell it to you for \$22, if applied for within one month; if, in that time, you do not redeem your pledge, the watch, according to this paper, is his. Profits of the business must be enormous; but it is trading on the necessities of the poor. There are six licensed brokers in the city.

> Parks.—Albany has one spacious and beautiful park (see Washington PARK), but the others are simply better than no parks.

PARK.—See separate ACADEMY

head.

CLINTON PARK.—West of N. Pearl st. and south of Clinton ave. Has been pretty much destroyed by a ing, and grinding, of all mines and broad walk crossing it diagonally. Area, 16,415 square feet.

DELAWARE SQUARE.—South Madison ave., and east of Lark st.

Area, 64,000 square feet.

CAPITOL PARK.—In front of the Old Capitol, on Eagle st. No care is taken of it; waiting for the improvements that will follow the demolition of the Old Capitol. Area, 99,000 square feet.

20,700 Park. — Area TOWNSEND square feet. See separate head.

HUDSON AVENUE PARK.—A little breathing spot between Union and Liberty sts., on Hudson ave. Area, 10,851 square feet.

Bleecker Park.—Area, 16,275 square feet. See separate head.

Beverwyck Park.—Five acres between Washington ave., Ontario, State and Partridge sts.

VAN RENSSELAER PARK.—West of Ten Broeck, north of Second st.

Area, 42,400 square feet.

St. Joseph's Park.—West of Ten Broeck, north of First st. Area, 42,900 square feet. The total area of the small parks of the city is about 14 acres.

Patroon.—The Charter of Privileges and Exemptions, by which the feudal system of Patroonship was instituted in America, was passed by the Assembly of the XIX and Commissioners of the States General, June 17, 1629. By this charter, as first constituted, all members of the West India Company who planted a colony of 50 souls over 15 years of age were to be acknowledged Patroons of New Netherlands. They were allowed to extend their boundaries 16 miles on the shores of a navigable river, or eight miles on both sides, the extent into the interior being unlimited. They possessed absolute title to the into North and South Pearl sts. South soil; had a monopoly of fishing, hunt- Pearl is really the Bowery, or Cheap-

minerals, and a pre-emption right of buying the colonist's surplus grain or cattle; their courts had jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases, in the latter even to punishment by death; colonists could not leave the colony without written permission, and after their terms of service were fulfilled they were compelled to return to Holland. They were, in fact, little better than serfs. Killian Van Rensselaer, a pearl merchant of Amsterdam, availed himself of the privileges offered by the company (of which he was a home director), and by purchase acquired title to land 24 by 48 miles in extent. In 1640 the charter, which allowed all the privileges enjoyed by the feudal barons of Europe, was modified, there having arisen a controversy between the Patroons and the directors in regard to the fur trade and other matters. Killian Van Rensselaer never came to this country, nor did his son Johannes, who succeeded him at his death, in 1648, but the affairs were administered by agents called schout-fiscaals. The first Patroon became very lordly in his pretensions, which were contested vigorously by the Amsterdam Chamber of the West India Company, and it was through these quarrels that the land on which this city stands was finally rescued from feudal tenure. Not so the land in the vicinity. Subsequent modifications of the charter restricted the Patroon's civil powers, but confirmed the relations between landlord and tenant, and from those have arisen Anti-Rentism (which see, also, EARLY HISTORY).

The last Patroon was Stephen Van Rensselaer, who died May 25, 1868, aged 80.

Pearl Street is divided by State st.

PEN

side of Albany. It is narrow, and to each other. The discipline that the most of the buildings (with some notable exceptions) are low and poor. But it is a busy spot, especially on Saturday nights, and at the lower end reminds one on Sundays of a foreign city. It was called Washington st. for a time, because when the Father of his Country visited the city he walked through it with Gen. Schuyler, from his residence at the Schuyler Mansion (see OLD Houses), to dine with Jeremiah Van Rensselaer in North Pearl st. Somehow the name did not stick.

North Pearl st., until within a few years a place of residences, has been widened and greatly improved, and is now the business street of the city.

Penitentiary.—Knox st. south of Madison ave. (Take Hamilton st. horse cars.) Situated in a park of some 12 or 15 acres in extent, fronting upon a magnificent tree-lined avenue, and occupying a commanding situation, this "castle on the hill" bears little external resemblance to a prison. Its erection was begun in 1845, the work of construction being done principally by prisoners, who were marched from the jail and back again each day. The south wing was first completed, and was made ready for the reception of inmates in April, 1846. Amos Pilsbury was its first superintendent, and to him, in a great measure, is due the system which has given the institution its high reputation throughout the Union. the State prisons were sinking many thousand dollars, the Albany Penitentiary was a source of abundant revenue to the county. What is known as the silent, or Auburn system, was adopted from the start. The convicts eat and sleep in their They are marched to and from their work in lock-step, with averted

prevails seems almost perfect. They are kept at work, most of them, in the shoe shops, although some brushes and a few chairs are made. One great secret of the financial success is, that for many years prisoners have been received from the United States courts, and from other counties in the State, for whom board has been paid. These men have been set at work, and their labor let out to contractors at small, but, under the circumstances, remunerative wages. On the death of Gen. Pilsbury in 1872, he was succeeded by his son, Louis D. Pilsbury, who has since been appointed general superintendent of all the State prisons. He was succeeded in March, 1879, by John McEwen. Following is a summary of the financial exhibit under the Pilsburys:

From 1849 to Oct. 31, 1872, under General Amos Pilsbury, earnings over ordinary ex-bury, earnings over ordinary expenses...... 168,500 54

Total \$375,104 58

The penitentiary had originally only 90 cells; now it has 625 cells. It has been enlarged to more than five times its original size; new shops have been built, and a wall built inclosing the entire yard of the prison. and many other minor improvements were paid for out of the earnings, at a cost of \$163,393.48. In addition to this, there was paid in cash into the county treasury, or by order of the county authorities, \$140,237.85. balance of gain is accounted for by cash on hand, debts due, and property on hand. Notwithstanding this fine showing, much dissatisfaction has been, at times, felt by the workingmen, because of this system of confaces, and are not permitted to speak tract labor, and many votes have been influenced thereby. Visitors are allowed to go through the institution, every day, except Sundays and holidays, on payment of 25 cents each. During the past year the average number of convicts has been about 800.

People's Line.—These steamboats are unquestionably the finest river craft in use in the known world. fleet consists of the "St. John," which began running March 17, 1864; the "Dean Richmond," which made her first appearance at Albany, July 20, 1865; the "Drew," April 24, 1867. During the season of navigation, one boat leaves New York at 6 P.M., and one, Albany, at 8 P.M., daily, except Sundays, connecting with the north-The third ern and western trains. boat is held as a reserve. The sleeping and eating accommodations, equal in every respect to those of a firstclass hotel; the freedom from dust and noise and jar, make transit by this route the perfection of modern traveling. Tourists from abroad look upon these floating palaces with perfect wonder; nothing like them was ever dreamed of anywhere but in democratic America, where nothing is too good for the general public. The trip from New York by this line in midsummer affords a view of the most beautiful portion of the Hudson scenery, while the passage through the Highlands by moonlight is simply enchanting.

Perry & Co.'s Stove Works.— The manufacture of stoves in this country has grown to an annual product of more than 2,000,000 in number, absorbing some 250,000 tons of iron, and realizing in their sale from \$30,000,000 to \$35,000,000.

Previous to the year 1835, the stoves on the market were crude in their construction, rough and imperfect in quality, utterly destitute of ornament, and necessarily heavy from being cast directly from the ore in blast-furnaces. This extreme thickness of plates was rather an element of weakness than of strength, by reason of their unequal expansion and contraction when in use, besides the further disadvantage of inconvenience in moving.

The firm of William V. Many & Co., proprietors of the Eagle Air Furnace, the second construction of the kind north of the Highlands, was among the first in this country to manufacture improved patterns of stoves from pig iron in a cupalo

furnace.

This firm continued in business until 1843, when it was succeeded by Treadwell & Perry, who with others continued the manufacture until 1800, when they were succeeded by John S. Perry, and subsequently by Perry & Co. The business of this firm has increased from 1,000 tons of stoves a year, to the unprecedented amount of 9,000 tons, or about 75,000 stoves, representing from \$1,100,000 to \$1,200,000.

This firm has on its pay-roll, 500 citizens, and 900 convicts, nearly the whole number being employed every

working day in the year.

Their sales reach every State and Territory in the Union, besides many foreign countries, among which may be mentioned, Great Britain, Germany, Norway, Russia, Turkey, Asia Minor, South Africa, South America, Mexico, etc.

The facilities of this firm for the shipment of goods are very great. Cars are loaded to a great extent along side of their own warehouses, and forwarded, without breaking bulk, to every part of the country where railroads exist. No fact is more significant of the wonderful progress which this country has made during the past fifty years in the facilities for intercommunication,

and this work is going on, the lines being extended at the rate of 8,000

to 10,000 miles a year.

The city of Albany may justly be termed a railway centre. This feature, with its cheap and abundant markets, and its salubrious climate, must always make it a favorable point for manufacturing.

The firm of Perry & Co. are one of the pioneers in the stove business, and no concern has done more to improve the character and quality of

their goods.

In the year 1873 they revolutionized the construction of heating stoves, when they put on the market the well-known Argand Base Burner, from which nearly every pattern now manufactured is modeled.

Perry & Co. have sold more than 150,000 stoves of this character, and the present sale is not less than

15,000 per annum.

In the construction of ranges, their success has been only second to that of the Argand. Their noted patterns known as the Belmont, the Brunswick, the Berwick and the Bristol, have a very extended popularity and sale.

As a further indication of the magnitude of the business of this firm, as well as of the growing æsthetic taste of the public, it may be mentioned that Perry & Co. employ over 200 men in the department of polishing and nickel plating work for their stoves. This progress is significant in view of the fact that not ten years have passed since the first stove was thus ornamented. There is no reason why stoves should not vie in elegance with other furniture.

Photographs. (See Notman.)

Pianos.— The inventor of the piano is as numerous as the author of "Beautiful Snow." The Italians, Germans, French and English all

claim the honor, but an article said to have been written by Maffei, and published in Venice in 1711, and reproduced by Dr. Rimbault, awards priority to Cristofali, a harpsichord maker of Padua, who flourished before that date. Pianos were known in England as early as 1757. Their manufacture in this country was begun in the first quarter of the present century, and now amounts in value to many millions annually. are almost as common as centre tables, and no house is considered furnished without one. They range in price from \$200 to \$2,500. A large assortment requires a large capital and large warerooms. The music stores of a city are consequently a prominent, and to lovers of the art, one of its most interesting features. The largest music store in Albany is that of C. E. Wendell, in the Pruyn Building. 68 N. Pearl st., adjoining the The front, with Kenmore Hotel. immense plate-glass windows, is one of the handsomest in the Inside, the store, forty feet city. in width, stretches away 115 feet, and is filled with as fine a selection of pianos, from the celebrated Knabe and Marshall & Wendell manufactories, as can be found anywhere, and in all styles, grand, upright and square. The Palace organ is given a prominent place, and there are other musical instruments of all kinds quite too numerous to mention; besides piles and pyramids of sheet music, music books, etc. In short, this may be considered musical headquarters in Albany. During the winter, piano recitals, etc., are to be given here, a feature which the excellent acoustic properties of this great music hall will make specially enjeyable.

Pier, The.— Was built in 1825. Is nearly 4,400 feet long, 80 feet wide

and 20 feet high. It encloses a basin of 32 acres which makes a harbor for 1,000 canal boats and 50 vessels of a larger class. It cost \$130,000. sale of lots on the pier took place in the July following its completion, when 122 lots brought \$199,410. Although the pier is now nearly forsaken, the company is out of debt. Chauncey M. Depew, pres.; M. T. Hun, sec. The opening in the pier at the foot of Maiden lane was authorized in 1836.

Pinkster. — A negro festival which used to be celebrated on Capitol hill when slavery existed in the State. It began on the Monday following Whitsunday or Day of Pentecos, and lasted a week. The ground was laid out in the form of an oblong square, enclosed on three sides by rude booths, and here the dancing and merry-making took place. "Charley of the Pinkster hill," an old African negro, was king of the revels. After his death the festival was not so much observed, and fell into disrepute. In 1811 the common council forbade the erection of stalls on account of the scenes of disorder which prevailed, and so the custom died out.

Police.—The head-quarters of the police department are in the City Building. The police board, which exercises entire control over the department, consists of the mayor, ex officio, pres., and four commissioners, two of each party, elected to serve four years. With the exception of the one who acts as secretary, for which he receives \$500, they serve without pay.

Precincts. — The city is divided into five precincts, each of which is in charge of a captain, two sergeants and one roundsman.

The First precinct includes that

Eagle, extending to the river and the south end of the city. Force, 22 patrolmen. Station, No. 59 S. Ferry st.

The Second precinct line extends along the river from Hamilton to Quackenbush st., up Quackenbush and Clinton ave. to Lark, through Lark to Spruce, to Eagle to Hamilton to the river. Force, 20 patrolmen. Station, City Building.

The Third precinct includes all the city north of Clinton and east of Lexington aves. Force, 22 patrolmen.

Station, 799 Broadway.

The Fourth precinct line runs from Eagle through Spruce to Lark, thence to Clinton ave., to Lexington ave., and along the south line of the city to Eagle. Force, 20 patrolmen. Station, 153 Lancaster st.

The Fifth precinct includes all west of Lexington ave. Force, 12 patrolmen. Station, 284 Central ave.

In all, the force consists of the chief, salary, \$2,500; five captains, salaries, \$1,200; 10 sergeants, salaries, \$1,000; about 100 patrolmen, salaries, \$900; 5 detectives, with captain; 5 stationhouse keepers; six police-court officers; one property clerk; one police surgeon; total, 135. The annual expense of running the department is about \$125,000.

Population.—According to the official censuses, Albany in 1790, contained 3,506 persons; in 1800, 5,349; in 1810, 10,762; 1820, 12,541; 1830, 24,238; 1840, 33,762; 1845, 42,139; 1850, 50,762; 1855, 57,333; 1860, 62,-367; 1865, 62,613; 1870, 69,422; 1875 (6 additional wards having been erected), 86,013; 1880, 91,243. (See Census of 1880.)

Post Office, south-east cor. Broadway and Columbia st. William H. Craig, postmaster; Isaac McMurdy, assist. Open from 7:39 A. M. to 7:30 part south of Hamilton and east of P. M. On Sundays, from 9 to 10 A.

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M., and from 6 to 7 P. M. The mail is delivered by 30 carriers, who make two trips daily throughout the city; also to Greenbush, Bath, East and West Albany; to Menand's, the cemetery and to Kenwood. In the business part of the city, delivery is made five times a day. Collections from the letter boxes are made at the same time that the mail is delivered, the boxes on State between Broadway and Pearl being last visited at 7 P.M. A general collection is also made at 5 p. M. on Sundays. All mails close on Sundays at 7 p. m. Boxes are rented at \$1.50 per quarter; drawers at \$3.00. bany is one of the large distributing offices, and about thirty clerks are employed.

Presbyterian Churches.—Presbyterianism in Albany dates back to 1761 or 2.

THE FIRST church originally occupied a building which stood on a lot bounded by Beaver, William, Grand and Hudson sts., but in 1796 moved into a new brick edifice cor. Beaver and South Pearl sts., now known as Beaver block. The present edifice, cor. Hudson ave. and Philip st., was opened March 10, 1850. It was finished on the outside in imitation of brown-stone, but the mastic peeled off, and within a year or two has been removed, at considerable expense. The building occupies an area of 120 by 75 feet; the tower is 26 feet square, and 156 feet high; seating capacity, 1,200. The lecture-room adjoining, was erected in 1856, and dedicated June 17, 1857. The cost of both was \$115,000. The church has had 13 pastors, including the present incumbent, Rev. Walter D. Nicholas, who was installed Sept. 16, 1880.

SECOND.—Chapel st. between Maiden lane and Pine. The corner-stone of this edifice was laid Oct. 11, 1813,

and the building dedicated Sept. 3, 1815, cost \$75,000; was renovated in 1847 at a cost of \$9,000. Will seat 1,400. This church for many years was presided over by Rev. Dr. Sprague. It is now without a pastor. Membership, 465; Sunday school, 518; Sunday services at 10½ and 4;

Sunday school at 9.

CLINTON SQUARE.—Cor. Clinton ave. and N. Pearl st. Corner-stone laid July, 1844. Church dedicated Dec. 3, 1845; will seat 850. House and lot cost \$24,000; no debt. Organization formed Feb. 5, 1817, by the union of the Associate Reformed church (which can be traced back to 1796), with a number of members from the First Presbyterian church. At first the congregation worshipped in the building on Montgomery st., known as the Bethel; in 1845 it removed to its present edifice. Pastors—Rev. Hooper Cumming (1817-1823), Rev. Joseph Hulbert (1823-1824), Rev. Jno. Alburtiss (1825-1828), Rev. William H. Williams (1828-1830), Rev. William Lochead (1831–1833), Rev. William James, D. D. (1834-1835). Rev. Ezra A. Huntington, D. D. (1837–1855), Rev. Ebenezer Halley, D. D. (1855-1875), Rev. Horace C. Stanton, installed Feb. 27, 1877. Robert Strain, clerk of session; Thos. S. Murphy, pres. board of trustees; E. Huntington Marvin, treasurer. Sunday services, $10\frac{1}{2}$ A.M., and $7\frac{1}{2}$ P.M.; singing by choir and congregation; Miss Kate Halley, musical director. Bible school at 2 P.M., William D. Spelman, supt. Lecture, Wednesday, 7½ P. M. Whole number of members enrolled since organization, 1,231. Number reported at close of last year, 402.

FOURTH.—Broadway above Clinton ave. Rev. Henry Darling, D. D., pastor. The church was organized in 1828, and was a branch from the Second Church. The first edifice was

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erected where the present one stands in 1830. The first pastor was Rev. E. N. Kirk, who served till 1837, when he was succeeded by Rev. Edward D. Allen, and he, in 1843, by Rev. S. W. Fisher; 1848-9, Rev. B. N. Martin; 1850-4, Rev. H. Manderville; 1855-63, Rev. S. T. Seelye; 1864, the present pastor. The present edifice was dedicated Sept. 18, 1866; will seat 1470. Present church membership 732; Sunday school, 760. The average contributions for beneficent and congregational purposes, during the past 16 years, amount to \$25,417 annually.

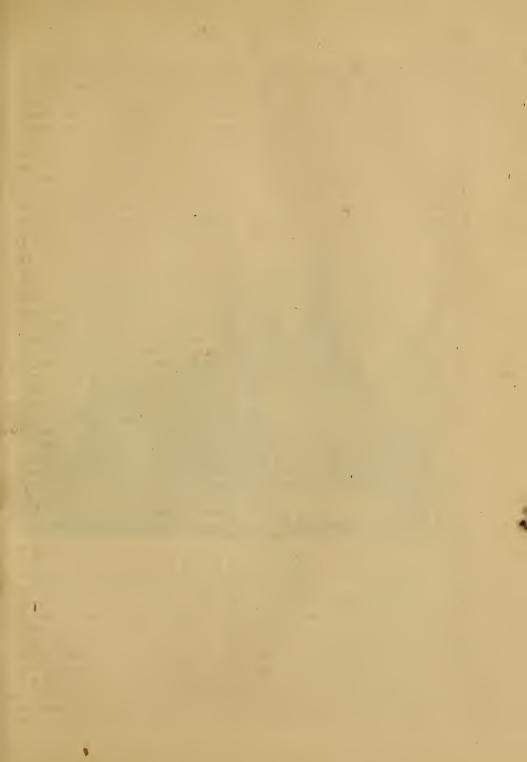
STATE STREET, south side, above Rev. John McC. Holmes, Swan. The corner-stone of the edifice laid July 18, 1861; house dedicated Oct. 12, 1862; is perpendicular Gothic, 111 by 69 feet; seats 1,000; total cost, including lot, organ, etc., \$59,626. The Sabbath school, D. J. Pratt, supt., numbers 1,037, and is the largest in the city. Church membership 694. Sunday services at

 $10\frac{1}{2}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$.

Sixth.—Second st. below Lark, sprang from a weekly prayer meeting begun in a private house. 276 Lumber st., by the efforts of John S. Smith, Dec., 1855. A mission Sunday school gathered by him the next year, at 166 Third st., soon required larger quarters, and in March, 1858, with Wm. H. Ross, he purchased Mount Zion Methodist Chapel, now Primary School No. 23. This property was transferred, in 1864, to a missionary society of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, and the Sixth Church was organized here, Dec. 8, 1869, with 65 members, of whom 46 came by letter from the Fourth Church. Rev. A. H. Dean, who had gathered the congregation, was installed pastor May

\$25,000 was provided by the missionary society of the Fourth Church; a mortgage debt of \$17,000 remained upon the building. Rev. A. H. Dean resigned in June, 1873. The present pastor, Rev. William Durant, was installed Dec. 9, 1873. By the generous aid of the other Presbyterian churches in the city, the debt was entirely removed March 24, 1880. In Oct. of the same year extensive repairs and improvements were made to the building. Present church officers: E. A. Ross, clerk of session; James Vint, treas. of trustees; Albert H. Sliter, supt. of Sunday school. Organizations for Christian work: Augustinian Society, Rev. Wm. Durant, moderator; Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Mrs. G. P. Prescott, pres.; Ladies' Association, Miss Lucy B. Stantial, pres.; Dale Mission Band, Miss Carrie Nichols, leader. A circulating library, in charge of Miss A. M. Prescott, is open every Wednesday afternoon and evening. Whole number of chuch members enrolled 422; present number, 250; Sunday school, 430. Sunday services at $10\frac{1}{2}$ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday school at $2\frac{1}{2}$ r. m., followed by prayer meeting. Services during week: Prayer meetings, of young men, Mondays at 73P. M.; of ladies, Wednesdays at 7 P. M.; of church, Wednesdays at 73 P. M.; teachers' meeting, Fridays at 73 P. M.

WEST END.—Cor. Third st. and N. Y. C. ave. Dedicated, March 25, 1877. Cost, including lot, \$8,250. No debt. Will seat 550. June 3, 1878, a church was organized, consisting of 45 members. Rev. Robert Ennis was installed pastor, Nov. 21, 1878. Thos. R. Blackburn, A. G. Fraser, John Bronk and David Downs, elders; John Bronk, clerk of session; John 5, 1870. The present edifice was Blackburn, Thos. R. Blackburn, A. G. erected in 1871, and cost, including Fraser, James Spoor, John C. Munro, not, about \$50,000, of which about W. N. Hayes, M. D., trustees; Dr.





THE HIGH SCHOOL.

W. N. Hayes, treas. Sunday service, $10\frac{1}{2}$ A. M. and $7\frac{1}{2}$ P. M. Sunday school, 2 P. M.; pastor, superintendent. Whole number of members enrolled,

115; present members, 106.

United Presbyterian. — Lancas-The present ter st. near Eagle. edifice was first occupied as a place of public worship in January. 1861. It is a neat and substantial building, 81x58. Cost, including lot, \$20,000 (antebellum prices). - The congregation formerly worshipped in the building cor. Chapel and Canal sts., first occupied January, 1802. The first pastor of the congregation was Rev. John McDonald, who officiated from January, 1801, to March, 1819. After his resignation, the congregation transferred their ecclesiastical connection from the Presbytery of Montreal to that of Cambridge. Rev. James Martin, D. D., was the next pastor, who served from May, 1824, until May, 1842, when he was succeeded by Rev. R. J. Hammond, from November, 1843, until September, 1844. The present pastor, Rev. S. F. Morrow, D. D., was ordained and installed July, 1846. Present membership about 220. Sunday services, $10\frac{1}{2}$ A. M., and 4 P. M. The Sabbath-school, 21 P. M.; Mr. Samuel Templeton, superintendent.

SPRAGUE CHAPEL.—State st. cor. Lexington ave.; Gilbert M. Tucker,

superintendent.

Public Instruction. — The Board of Public Instruction is composed of twelve members, and was created by chapter 444, Laws of 1866. Four members go out of office each year, and their successors are chosen at the annual election—two Democrats and two Republicans. The board has entire control of the public schools; fixes the grades of study, appoints teachers, builds, maintains, and regulates school-houses, etc. No

salary is attached to the office. The rooms of the board are in the High School Building on Eagle st. cor. Columbia, where meetings are held on the first and third Monday evenings in the month, except August.

Schools.—The public schools are 26 in number, with sittings for 11,430 pupils. The number of scholars enrolled is 14,049; the average attendance 9,175. The schools are located

as follows:

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No. 1.—310 South Pearl'st.; Julia M. Janes, principal; 318 sittings; average attendance, 278.

No. 2.—218 State st.; Lewis H. Rockwell; 350 sittings; average at-

tendance, 304.

No. 3.—7 Van Tromp st.; Martha McFarland; 200 sittings; attendance, 155.

No. 4.—55 Union; Kate McAuley;

206 sittings; attendance, 126.

No. 5.—172 N. Pearl st.; John A. Howe; 296 sittings; attendance, 226.

No. 6.—105 Second st.; Almond Holland; 617 sittings; attendance, 588.

No. 7.—56 Canal st.; William L. Martin; 300 sittings; attendance, 208.

No. 8.—157 Madison ave.; John E. Sherwood; 338 sittings; attendance, 294.

No. 9.—South Ferry and Dallius; Jennie Simpson; 210 sittings; attendance, 129.

No. 10.—182 Washington ave.; G. H. Benjamin; 348 sittings; attend-

ance, 292.

No. 11.—409 Madison ave.; Josiah H. Gilbert; 696 sittings; attendance, 571.

No. 12.—Washington avenue and Robin st.; E. E. Packer; 786 sittings; attendance, 689.

No. 13.—Broadway and Lawrence; P. H. McQuade; 522 sittings; attendance, 410.

No. 14.—70 Trinity place; Jas. L.

No. 15.—Herkimer and Franklin; Levi Cass; 1,008 sittings; attendance, 769.

No. 16.—203 Hudson ave.; Eleanor F. Dickson; 142 sittings; attend-

ance, 67.

No. 17.—Second ave. and Stephen; Charles A. White; 448 sittings; attendance, 358

No. 18.—Madison and Western aves.; Josephine Clement; 224 sit-

tings; attendance, 100.

No. 19.—54 Canal st.; Mary A. Simpson; 224 sittings; attendance, 195.

No. 20.—Mohawk st., N. Albany; E. H. Torrey; 244 sittings; attendance, 276.

No. 21.—658 Clinton ave.; A. F. Onderdonk; 672 sittings; attendance, 534.

No. 22.—Second st., west of Lexington ave.; Jennie A. Utter; 504 sittings; attendance, 343.

No. 23.—142 Second st.; Lizzie McCarthy; 184 sittings; attendance,

No. 24.—417 Madison ave.; Jennie Hepinstall; 608 sittings; attendance, 583.

No. 25 — Morton above Hawk; Mary L. Hotaling; 448 sittings; attendance, 163.

HIGH SCHOOL.—Eagle and Steuben; Prof. John E. Bradley, principal; 617 sittings; attendance, 542.

FINANCES.—The total income of the board for the year ended Aug. 31, 1880, was \$272,968.36, of which \$145,-477.81 was raised by tax, \$74,652.26 was carried over from the preceding year, and \$48,171.93 was received from the State; expenditures, \$196,-186.24. The expenses of the several schools range from \$1.980.72 at No. 16, to \$24,143.63 at the High School.

The average cost per pupil, based on total expenditure and average Pearl sts., two news-stands always

Bothwell; 902 sittings; attendance, number belonging, is \$19.60. The estimated value of lots and buildings under the control of the board, is \$799,750.

> THE HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, of which a cut is given, was erected in 1875-6, on the lot formerly occupied by the old reservoir, and has 85 feet front on Eagle street, 135 on Steuben and 120 on Columbia. It is domestic Gothic in style, and admirably arranged for the purpose for which it was intended. Cost, \$140,000. The High School was first opened as the Free Academy, at 119 State st., in Sept., 1868, and moved into its new quarters May 4, 1876.

> Quaker Meeting House, on Plain st. below Grand, is an extremely modest building standing well back from the street. It was erected in 1835; is 36x42, and will seat about 400 persons. Cost, \$5,000.

> Quinn's News Room and Stands. —The stranger in a city often judges it in no small degree from its newsstands. It is there he goes to look in a hand or guide book, or in the local papers for reliable information about the place he has entered. If the stand is neat, well arranged and well stocked with the very latest publications, if the attendant is intelligent, courteous and active, the first impression is a favorable one, and first impressions are everything. These conditions are all met at the three places managed by B. Quinn, who not so many years ago displayed alf his wares on a medium sized cellar door; now, he has, at 498 Broadway (second door from Maiden lane, the street on which both depots empty their passengers), one of the best appointed and best served news-rooms in the city; and near the north-east and south-west corners of State and

stocked with the most desirable wares known to the news vender's trade. It is absolutely essential that a newsman should be a live man prompt to note and cater to the foible of the day, and this is Mr. Quinn's leading characteristic and what is reflected in every one of his employees. latest." in such a trade is always the most desirable, no matter whether it be the edition of a paper, the issue of a novelist, or the photograph of an actor. Mr. Quinn's room is specially noted for novelties in the theatrical line, such as pictures of professonals, dramatic papers, magazines, books, etc., but his assortment includes all articles known to the stationer's trade. and it is, in fact, difficult to leave the place without buying something, so attractive is the contents and courteously is it shown. The store has recently been much enlarged and greatly improved.

Railroad Depots. — But two in the city; the Central & Hudson River and the Boston & Albany railroads occupying the Union depot, just north of Maiden lane and east of Broadway, and the Northern and Western divisions of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s road having their depot at the foot of Maiden lane. The cars of the latter road run alongside the steamboat landing, and during navigation unload passengers there also.

Reformed Churches. — The Reformed Dutch was the religion of this colony.

FIRST CHURCH. — Cor. N. Pearl and Orange sts., Rev. Rufus W. Clark. D. D., pastor; is familiarly known as the Two Steepled church. The organization worshiping here is one of the two oldest in America, the other being the Collegiate Reformed church of New York. The first pastor was dedicated in 1799, but its interior has

was sent over by the Patroon at his own expense in 1642. The church was for some time sustained by the public revenue, and in 1686 one hundred and fifty acres of land were granted it. Children of the colony were not allowed to be baptized else-For more than 140 years where. (tlll 1782) services were conducted in The first edifice was near Dutch. Fort Orange, on what is now Steamboat square; Church st., in that vicinity receiving its name for proximity thereto. This building was 34x19, and cost \$32. In 1656 a new edifice was erected at the intersection of what are now State st. and Broadway. The dead were buried under this church, and as late as 1852-3 coffins were exhumed. In 1715 a new building (see Antiquities) was erected over this one, and stood for 91 years, when the site was sold to the city for \$5,000, and the materials worked into the Second church on Beaver st. The present edifice was



Rev. Johannes Megapolensis, who been modified three times: in 1820,

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1850 and 1860. It will seat 1,200. The organ, with 3,000 pipes, is the largest in the city, and cost \$12,000. The bell, key D flat, weighs 3,656 lbs. Rev. Dr. Clark has had 18 predecessors. He was installed in 1862.

SECOND CHURCH. — Rev. Dwight K. Bartlett, pastor. An elegant structure is now building, cor. Madison ave. and South Swan st. The cornerstone of the old edifice on Beaver st., between Pearl and Green, was laid April 30, 1806. It was planned after St. Paul's in New York, and is situated upon the old cemetery, where it is said the bones of dead men are mouldering three coffins deep.

In 1815, the Collegiate form of government under which the First and Second churches had been united, was brought to a close, the property held in common being divided into parcels and left to the decision of the lot. The Collegiate ministers at the time—John DeWitt, D. D., and John M. Bradford, D. D.—received the assignment of their respective churches by the vote of the consistory which presided over the two congregations. By this division, the Second church received its present name in substitution for its former one - South church.

The following is the order of ministerial succession since the Second church assumed an independent separate existence: John DeWitt, D. D. (two years of whose pastorate was under the Collegiate form), 1813-1823; Isaac N. Ferris, D. D., 1824-1836; Isaac N. Wyckoff, D. D., 1836-1866; Joachim Elmendorf, D. D., 1865-1872; Dwight K. Bartlett, D. D., 1873. The present officers are: Elders, Stephen LaGrange, V. H. Youngman, W. L. M. Phelps, G. H. Ackerman; Deacons, Charles C. Shaw, J. A. Wilson, James A. Houck, G. W. Yerks; Supt. of Sabbath school, James A. Wilson.

Third.—Cor. Green and Ferry sts. Rev. J. B. Campbell, pastor. The corner-stone was laid, April 20, 1837, the ground having been given by Stephen Van Rensselaer. The church was organized Dec 19, 1834. Sept. 28, 1841, fire took in the cupola, and destroyed everything but the walls. It was rebuilt and occupied the following summer.

Fourth.—Schuyler below S. Pearl; Rev. J. F. Neef, pastor; Adam Liebel, supt. (A German church).

Holland.—153 Jay st.; Rev. H. K. Boer, pastor; W. H. De Rouville, supt. of Sabbath school.

Religious Societies.—The following are some of the societies connected with the various churches in Albany:

BAPTIST SOCIAL UNION.—Meets on the first Thursday of December, March, June and September; John F. Rathbone, pres.; T. J. Williams, sec.; Hiram Hotaling, treas.

METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—Annual meeting third Monday in January; Henry Kelly, pres.; J. C. Hubbell, Orlando Johnson, secs.

BIBLE AND COMMON PRAYER-BOOK SOCIETY.—Bishop Doane, pres.

COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIA-TION.—Annual meeting in October. W. G. Carr, pres.

CATHEDRAL SODALITY.—Thomas J.

Lanahan, prefect.

GRACE CHURCH GUILD.—Edward W. Sewall, pres.

St. Joseph's Society.—Meets Sundays at 9 A. M. Rev. T. M. A. Burke, director.

St. Mary's Young Men's Sodality.—Bernard F. Sweeney, prefect.

St. Patrick's Young Men's Sodality.—Owen J. Hart, prefect.

West Albany Railway Y. M. C. A.—Seth Clark, pres.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.—26 William st., Mrs. S. R. Gray, pres.; Mrs. Mary Pruyn, sec.

Young Men's Sodality of St. John's. Rev. W. J. Finneran, director.

Young Men and Young Women's Covenant Bands of the First Baptist Church.

Young People's Association of First Lutheran Church.—H. E. Pohlman, pres.

Young People's Association of First Presbyterian Church.—Chas. L. Weaver, pres.

Young People's Association of Fourth Presenterian Church.—R. W. Thacher, pres.

Young People's Association of the Second Reformed Church.—W. L. M. Phelps, pres.

Young People's Association of Tabernacle Baptist Church.—Franklin Winne, pres.

Nearly all the churches have similar associations for young people. (See, also, Missionary Societies).

Rifle Association, Third Division. Organized in 1876; chartered under the laws of the State. A range for the use of the members and the National Guard of the division district was established at Grand View Park, Rensselaer county, in 1877. 24, 1880, the range was removed to Rensselaerwyck, on the Forbes estate, near Bath-on-the-Hudson. Monthly matches are shot on the range, under the direction of the Association. The principal events of the year take place during the annual fall meetings, when the division prize is shot for by teams representing all the organizations in the district. At present only second and third class targets are used upon the range.

Riverside Park.—An enclosure on the island across the river, leased by the Albany Base Ball Club. Reached by way of the lower bridge, or by ferry from the foot of State st.

Rogues' Gallery.—A collection of curiosities and relics pertaining to-the history of crime in this vicinity, including a large number of photographs of criminals and dangerous characters. It was formerly displayed in a room adjoining the Detectives' bureau, in the City Building; but after the City Hall fire the room was wanted for something else, and the collection is now stored in the Fifth Precinct station-house, but is not accessible to the public.

Rowing.—The first rowing organization in Albany was the Pioneer Club, which was founded in 1857, but did not own a racing craft until the following year, when they purchased from a Philadelphia club a four-oared boat called the "Ivanhoe." In 1858 the Knickerbocker Club was formed, and the "Hiawathas" and "Excelsiors" soon followed. The year 1859 witnessed the first match race in Albany waters, which arose from a challenge of the Knickerbockers to the "Pioneers" for the championship. The Knicks rowed a six-oared barge against the Pioneer's four, and to the surprise of the 3,000 spectators who gathered to see the contest, the Pioneer Club was victorious. The Pioneers after winning the championship rowed no more races, but existed for ten years as a pleasure club only.

On the 11th and 12th of October, 1860, a grand regatta for both amateur and professional oarsmen was arranged. The six-oared shell race was won by the crew of the "Dan Bryant," defeating the Knickerbockers and Hiawathas. In the double scull race Piepenbrink and Young won, while in the professional single scull contest Josh Ward captured the

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first prize, \$75. The scullers' race for the championship of Albany was won

by Geo. F. Baker.

The war found many Albany oarsmen "at the front," and, in consequence, but little interest was manifested in aquatics until the year 1864, when a championship belt for single scullers was purchased by subscription, the first holder being W. R. Hills, who defeated Sawyer and afterward A. G. Graves, Jr.

In 1865 the first exciting race for the belt attracted great attention. The contestants were W. R. Hills, and C. Piepenbrink, the former having during Piepenbrink's absence in the army, held the undisputed title of The race which took champion. place on the 3rd of July, was for 3 miles and resulted, Piepenbrink, 26 m. 55 sec.; Hills, 27 m. 20 sec. On the 1st of August, 1865, the organization of the Mutual Boat Club gave a wonderful impetus to rowing, and their first club boat, the "Lindsley," was on the water nightly. On the 28th of August, occurred a citizens' regatta on Saratoga Lake, with a three mile race open to amateur scullers, three prizes of \$100, \$75 and \$25, no law having then been framed to forbid money prizes among amateurs. The entries were all from Albany, and the race resulted, C. Piepenbrink, 22 m. 30 sec.; W. R. Hills, 22 m. 45 sec.; R. H. Page, 23 m. In a second race two days after, Hills having gone home, Piepenbrink again won with A. G. Graves, Jr., second. On the 9th of October, Piepenbrink defeated Gardner at Albany in the most closely contested race, which had, up to that time, been seen in local waters, distance 3 miles, one turn, time 27 m. 20 sec.; Gardner 27 min. 26 sec. On October 17, Piepenbrink beat Hills over the same course (time 26 m. 10 sec.; Hills, 26, 38) and retained the championship belt.

In 1866 the Mutuals challenged the Atalantas of New York to a series of races in six-oared gigs. In the first contest, which occurred at New York on the 30th of June, the Atalantas were victorious in 18 m. 45 sec. A return race rowed at Albany, July 12, finished with the same result.

In 1867 the first aquatic event of the season was a race between the Mutual four and a Union crew composed of Gardner, Hitchcock, DeWitt and Hills. The match was finally decided June 27, when the Mutuals crossed the finish line many lengths

in advance.

At the Independence Day regatta, the scullers' race, after a desperate contest, resulted as follows: Ed. Smith of Cornwall, 24 min.; C. Piepenbrink of Albany, 24 min. 1 sec.; H. Gardner of Albany, 24 min. 5 sec.

Soon after, Hills again challenged Piepenbrink to row for the championship, and the race was pulled August 12, Piepenbrink being the winner.

In this year was organized the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association, composed principally of clubs from New York city and from New Jersey. The Mutuals joined it and sent a crew to contest in the six-oared gig race, which was the championship race. Five crews were entered, and the Mutuals came in second to the Atalantas of New York. The race was one mile and a half and return; time, Atalantas, 22.05; Mutuals, 22.10.

On the 8th of October, at the Inter-State regatta, held on the Hudson, near Troy, 32 prizes were offered, and the Mutuals modestly walked away with over 20; and in the four-oared shell race defeated the Quinsigamond crew of Worcester, who had never before been losers.

In 1868 Gardner beat Hills in a three-mile sculling race. Time, 25 min. 33 sec.; Hills, 26 min. 13 sec.

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At the Fall regatta of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association, held at Hoboken, N. J., on the 10th of September, the Mutuals won the championship, beating the Atalantas of New York 50 seconds, and cutting down the winning time of the previous year nearly two minutes.

In the year 1869 a scullers' race of three miles, with one turn, resulted as follows: Lathrop, 25 min. 15 sec.; Gardner, 25 min. 30 sec.; Hills, 25 min. 33 sec. The Mutuals again attended the Association regatta at Hoboken, and rowed for the championship, on the 9th of September, in six-oared shells. The Albany crew lost all chance of winning by running foul of a shad pole, and the Atlantas scored a victory, in 20 min. 44½ sec.

On the 22d of February, 1870, the Beaverwyck Rowing Club was organized. At the Municipal regatta, held July 4, the Mutuals captured every prize. On the 31st of August the Mutuals rowed a matched race with the Nassau club of New York, the distance being three miles straightaway, and the crews being boated in six-oared shells. The Nassaus, who were the first crew to pull on a sliding seat, ran aground, although the Mutuals had at the time a decided lead, and the New Yorkers asked a new race in consequence. A second race was rowed at Pleasant Valley, N. J., three days after, when the Mutuals were again successful, winning by three lengths, in 19 min. 3 September 5, over the same course, were rowed the Fall races of the Hudson Amateur Association. The Gulicks won the championship, with the Atalantas second, and the Mutuals, who had been swamped by the judges' tug, third. In the sixoared gig race the Beaverwyck club scored their first victory, defeating the Mutual crew by 31 seconds.

In 1871 none but scullers' races

were recorded, the most noteworthy resulting as follows: July 17, Girvin 1, Lathrop 2, Graves 3. July 27, Girvin, 24 min.; Moseley, 24 min. 3 sec. Aug. 22, Girvin, 24 min. 23 sec.; Piepenbrink, 24 min. 53 sec. Aug. 25, Wilson, 24 min. 55 sec.; Piepenbrink, not timed.

The year 1872 witnessed but little racing hereabouts. August 27, G. W. Lathrop defeated G. W. Robinson of Troy. September 9, a six-oared gig race between the Mutuals and Beaverwycks was rowed over the upper course. The distance was three miles straightaway, and the contest, a stubbornly contested one, resulted in favor of the Mutuals by a quarter of a length; time, 17 min. 31 sec. One week later the same crews contested over the same course in sixoared shells, the Beaverwycks being successful in 17 min. 49 sec.; the Mutuals were run into by a tug boat, although their opponents were leading them at the time.

In 1873, on the 8th of April, the handsome brick house of the Mutuals, located on the pier, was destroyed by ice and all their boats ruined. The sum of \$3,000 was subscribed by the citizens, and the floating house they occupy at present was built. On the 1st of September, J. Wilson of the Beaverwycks defeated Fenton of the Mutuals. In a double scull race between the Beaverwycks and Mutuals, rowed on the 3d of September, Piepenbrink and Moseley of the latter club won in 20 min. 45 sec.; which was then the best double scull time on record for a three mile turning race. The four-oared race between these clubs resulted in a row-over by the Beaverwycks, the Mutuals, through the sudden illness of their stroke, failing to appear.

In the regatta of the Saratoga Rowing Association, held the 10th of September, the Albany represen-

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The year 1874 was a noteworthy one. On the 22d of June, the Beaverwycks defeated the double entered by the Olympics, a club which had been organized since 1872, but now rowed its maiden race. On the 4th of July, the Beaverwycks, at the Municipal regatta, carried off prizes in the single and double scull, and four and six-oared races, the Mutuals being swamped when leading in the four, but fairly outrowed in all the other contests. On the 17th of August the Mutuals defeated the Olympics in a double scull race, and on the 24th in a four-oared match. the Saratoga Regatta, held the 28th of August and following days, the Albany oarsmen did not make a flattering showing except in the fouroared shell race, when the Beaverwycks surprised the country by winning, on their merits, in a field of thirteen fours, the Argonautas of Bergen Point being second; time, Beaverwycks 18 min. 34 sec.; Argonautas 18 min. $47\frac{1}{3}$ sec.

At the regatta of the National Association, held in Troy, September 4, the Beaverwycks were again victorious, winning the national champion-

ship.

At the Saratoga regatta in 1875 the Atalantas of New York defeated both the Beaverwycks and the Mutuals in the four-oared race, and the same result followed at the National regatta, held at Troy a week later. In the other races the Albanians made

a poor record.

In 1876, at the National regatta, held in Philadelphia Aug. 24, the Beaverwyck four were defeated by the Atalantas of New York in the championship race; time, Atalantas, 9 min. 13¹/₄ sec.; Beaverwycks, 9 min. In the following week, however, the Beaverwycks, at the

tatives were unsuccessful in every Centennial regatta, covered themselves with glory and gained world-wide reputation by winning the four-oared race at the International regatta, defeating in the final heat the London Rowing Club four, considered the best crew in England; time, Beaverwycks, 9 min. 6 sec.; London, 9 min. $6\frac{1}{2}$ sec. Upon their return to Albany the Beaverwycks were tendered a public reception. The club soon after disbanded.

In 1877, on the 22d of June, occurred the first regatta of the Upper Hudson Regatta Association. The Mutual four were defeated by the Wolvonhooks, their pair by the Filleys, and in the six-oared gig race the Olympics defeated them; time of the latter race, Olympics, 8 min. $48\frac{1}{2}$ sec.; Mutuals, 8 min. 54 sec. The junior scull race was won by Davey, of the Mutuals. The only Albany representatives at the Detroit regatta of the National Association were Moseley and Piepenbrink of the Mutuals, who were defeated.

At the September regatta of the Upper Hudson Association Olympics won the gig race, the pair and the four, while the Mutuals were credited with the double scull race.

In 1878, on the 12th of June, at the Upper Hudson regatta, the Olympics again secured the four-oared prize, while the Mutuals won the double, the pair-oared and the six-oared gig race. At the 4th of July regatta the Olympic four were successful, and so was their gig. The Mutuals scored first in the double, and in the pair-oared race, Bulger and Graves of the Mutuals vanquished the Olympic pair, composed of the two Gorman brothers. On the 18th of July, at Saugerties, the Olympics took the single scull and four-oared races, and the Mutuals the double.

On the 20th of August, at Newark, in the National Regatta, the Mutuals

won a national celebrity, securing the pair-oared championship, and also the four-oared championship. Time of both races was very fast; in the pair 8 min. 56³/₄ sec., with the tide, and in the four 8 min. 4 sec. The double scull race the Mutuals lost after a hard struggle.

On the 25th of September the Mutuals, at the upper Hudson, won the four, the senior single, and the six; time in the gig race, Mutuals, 8 min. 47½ sec.; Olympics, 8 min. 51½ sec. The Olympics won the double and the pair, the latter being a walk-over.

On the 19th of October the Harlem Regatta offered the champion Mutual four an opportunity of meeting the celebrated Atalanta crew, who did not appear at the National Regatta. The result was a brilliant victory for the Albanians; time, Mutuals, 6 min. $8\frac{1}{2}$ sec.; Atalantas, 6 min. $15\frac{1}{4}$ sec.; distance, one mile straightaway. The Olympics entered in the double scull race, but lost it.

In 1879, at the Harlem regatta in May, the Mutuals lost the pair-oared, double-scull and six-oared gig race (the latter by one second only), and the Olympics lost the pair and the four, being defeated by the Atalantas

in both races.

On the 24th of June, at the Upper-Hudson regatta, the Mutuals won the double and the four; the Olympics

the pair and the six.

On the 9th of July, at Saratoga Lake, during the National regatta, the Mutuals won the six-oared championship in six-oared shells. Time 8 min. 50 sec., the Shawmuts of Boston second. In the four-oared race were eighteen entries, and they included all the leading crews in the country. The racing which ensued was the finest ever witnessed in the United States, and the final heat resulted, Hillsdales, 8 min. 32\frac{3}{4} sec.; Mutual 8 min. 41\frac{1}{4} sec.

The Olympic club at a fall regatta of the Detroit River Navy won the single and the double, and during the year were continuously successful in a number of minor races, their record for the season, in races won, being a most brilliant one.

The year 1880 has witnessed the withdrawal of the Olympic club from active racing, they following the example of the old Pioneers by becoming a strictly social organization. Most of their rowing men have joined a new club called the Albanys, which has already won several races.

At the regatta of the Passaic River Association, May 31, the Albanys lost the double and the four, but won the pair-oared race, and at the National regatta, held in Philadelphia July 7, they obtaine I the pair-oared championship (the German brothers forming their crew), but were beaten by the Hillsdales in the four.

In the National regatta the Mutuals again won the championship in sixoared shells, but were beaten in the double. At Geneva, the Albanys beat the Hobart College crew in a four-

oared race.

Thus it will be seen that Albany occupies a foremost place in the aquatic history of the country; and when it is remembered that the local clubs have always been composed of unquestioned amateurs, their achievements are all the more creditable.

Rural Cemetery.—This beautiful resting-place of the dead is situated in the town of Watervliet, about four miles north of Albany, and is reached by the West Troy horse-cars (the Broadway line), but more directly by the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s railroad, depot foot of Maiden lane; fare, 10 cts.; trains every hour. Visitors are admitted on foot at all hours between sunrise and sunset, except

gate or of a trustee, will admit vehicles or persons on horse-back. Lot owners are given tickets which admit a vehicle except on Sundays and holidays, when owners are admitted on foot only. Smoking, pic-nicing, dogs, and the plucking of flowers or breaking any tree or shrub, are

strictly prohibited.

HISTORY. — This cemetery had its origin in a sermon preached by Rev. B. T. Welch, D. D., in the Pearl st. Baptist church, in Dec. 1840. sermon he repeated by request, and as a result a public meeting was held in the Exchange building Dec. 31, when it was resolved that a cemetery be established and a committee of thirteen appointed to carry the plan into effect. An association was incorporated April 20, 1841, consisting of Rev. Dr. B. T. Welch, Stephen Van Rensselaer, John A. Dix, John Q. Wilson, James Horner, Anthony M. Strong, Peter Gansevoort, Thomas W. Olcott, Ezra P. Prentice, John Wendell, Ellis Baker, Ira Harris, Archibald McIntyre. Of these, the original trustees, only Mr. Strong survives.

The grounds were consecrated Oct. 7, 1844. A procession, including the firemen and three bands of music, was formed in N. Pearl st. and escorted to the ground by the military. The services consisted of singing original hymns by a choir of several hundred voices led by R. Packard, religious exercises by the clergy, a poem by Alfred B. Street, and an address by Hon. D. D. Barnard. first prest. of the association was B. T. Welch; first sec. and treas., A. M. Strong; committee to locate and improve the grounds, B. T. Welch, Thomas W. Olcott. The present officers are: prest., Erastus Corning; sect., Charles Van Benthuysen; treas.,

Sundays and holidays. Special tick- Dudley Olcott; trustees, Erastus Cornets, obtained at the office near the ing, John F. Rathbone, Samuel H. Ransom, Charles Van Benthuysen, Isaac W. Vosburgh, Erastus D. Palmer, Abraham Van Vechten, James B. Jermain, Charles B. Lansing, Robert Lenox Banks, Robert L. Johnson, Rufus W. Peckham, Dudley Olcott; supt., Jeffrey P. Thomas; surveyor, Burton A. Thomas.

The first interment was made in May, 1845. The grounds originally contained only 100 acres. They have been increased at various times (recently by a purchase of 48 acres on the north), till the present area is $281\frac{1}{9}$ acres, traversed by 22 miles of drive-The total number of lots is wav. 5,413. Total number of interments, about 25,000, and these are being added to at an average rate of 850 yearly. Single graves, \$8, for persons under ten years of age, and \$10 for others, including interment. Lots range from \$25 to \$256, or \$1 per foot.

Description.

The visitor who takes the Broadway horse-cars, will find himself left at the entrance gate on the Troy road, from which a noble tree-lined avenue nearly half a mile long, leads to the cemetery. In summer, a conveyance runs at intervals, taking passengers to the office for five cents, and through the grounds for 10 cents more. steam-cars stop close to the cemetery proper. A favorite way for carriages is the southern entrance, approached by Linden avenue from the Van Rensselaer boulevard. ·

The Rural cemetery is well named. It is an expanse of hill and dale, forest and stream, bubbling fountains, sylvan dells, rocky ravines, sparkling rivulets, and peaceful sheets of With possibly one exception (the cemetery at Cincinnati), no burial place in the whole land presents so

many natural advantages as does the Rural. One or two days' wandering among its quiet scenes, would still leave many a nook unvisited, many a path untrod. The grounds are laid out in an intricate labyrinth of walks and drives, but nature has divided the area into what are called the South, Middle and North ridges, running east and west, and separated by two streams of never-failing water.

THE SOUTH RIDGE is the choicest section, and visitors who have not time to see the whole should select it in preference to the others. Taking the avenue Mount Way, which is at your left, as you leave the office, is seen at the right the most ponderous monument upon the grounds: a massive shaft ornamented with a medallion head, the memorial of Joel Rathbone. On this lot, not many years ago, a costly display of flowers was made at the interment of a member of the family. It was thought their beauty might tempt thieves, and the wires upon which the designs were wrought, were quietly marked. Surely enough, they were stolen. A funeral in a neighboring city was heard of, where similar designs were thrown upon the coffin and buried. They were exhumed, and found to be those that were missing. The florist who robbed the grave to serve a customer with second-hand posies, was thoroughly exposed and left country.

Keeping the avenue, we note the monument of Mrs. Mary Gleason, the finest free-stone on the grounds. Bending northerly, the visitor sees a low monument to Thomas Hillhouse, who formerly owned the South ridge. This was the first granite structure in

the cemetery.

The memorial of Jared L. Rathbone is designed as the counterpart of the tomb of Scipio. Passing from Mount Way, north-easterly, into the

Tour, is seen, on Mount Olivet, a cottage monument of Italian marble. with a medallion head, by Palmer, representing Lewis Benedict, the elder. Near by is a granite sarcophagus to the memory of the patriot soldier, Gen. Lewis Benedict, killed at Pleasant Hill. On Mount Olivet. also, is the tomb of the Van Benthuysens. When the cemetery was first laid out, the choice of lots was sold at auction, and the first choice was bid off by Mr. Obadiah R. Van Benthuysen (father of Mr. Charles Van Benthuysen), the first man to successfully attach steam power to the printing press of America. The last time he went out of the house alive was to avail himself of the privilege he had purchased, and he selected this spot. On the Pohlman lot, beneath a Latin cross, lies the Rev. Dr. Pohlman, and near him, under a soldier's rustic memorial. Lieut. Wm. H. Pohlman, wounded to death at Gettysburgh. Close to the line of St. Agnes Cemetery, in Forest ave., is the granite monument to Lyman Root, the largest single stone upon the ground, weighing about twenty tons. It is set exactly according to the cardinal points of the compass; the curiosity is that this was purely accidental.

Turning southward, the lots are many of them circular. Still further southward, on Prospect hill, is an elaborate memorial to Jas. A. Wilson. one of the most costly on the grounds: a niche in front shelters a figure of Still further to the south is the Corning plat, the largest in the cemetery A monumental cross to Gertrude Tibbitts Corning; a large bronze cruciform sarcophagus to Erastus Corning, and other elegant memorials attract attention. This is a most commanding position, and the view of river, mountain and distant city is indeed charming. Near the

Corning plat is a Roman column erected to the memory of Gen. Philip Schuyler, the Revolutionary hero, who sleeps beneath it. The lot was given by the trustees of the cemetery, and the monument erected by Mrs. W. Starr Miller, a grand-daughter of the illustrious deceased. Near by also is the King monument, well worth noticing, and bringing to mind the greater memorial of this public-spirited citizen, the King fountain soon to be erected in Washington

Park (which see).

The lot of Robert Lenox Banks, west of the Corning plat, contains "The Angel at the Sepulchre," by Erastus D. Palmer. More strangers are drawn to the Rural to see this one work of art, than by all the other attractions combined. The face and form are of angelic beauty, although there is in both enough of the human to attract and hold our sympathy. Seated upon the rock which he has rolled back from the sepulchre, his countenance like lightning, his raiment white as snow, it is, after all, less an angel than a glorified human being, gifted with eternal youth and God-like strength—a face radiant with fulfilled hope and the assurance of knowledge impossible this side the veil. It is, indeed, a personification of the great truth of the resurrection, implied in the words, "Why seek ye the living among the dead?" While the cost of this memorial (said to be about \$20,000) has been exceeded in some instances, nothing approaching it in sentiment or execution is to be found in any graveyard in the country.

At the west, a short distance below, is a pear-shaped bit of silver, known as Cypress Water, in which is a miniature island. On the way down the slope is the Brumaghim lot, on which, besides the principal headstone, is a marble tree-trunk entwined with ivy,

upon which perches a dove. Near by, also, is a soldier's monument, erected to Maj. George S. Dawson. Around the lake are the beautiful monuments of P. V. Fort, Oscar L. Hasey, E. D. Brainard, Dr. R. Jewett, Walter R. Bush, and the late Michael McGarvey. From this point, also, may be seen the handsome monument of W. H. Pitkin, and opposite, one of Thomas V. Wolcott, and near by the handsome obelisk of A. F. Fisher. At the right, in Evergreen Wood, Gen. Rice, the hero of twenty battles, the last of which proved fatal, is buried. Proceeding on the Tour, past Roseleaf and Spruce aves., Wooster's noble figure of Hope comes in sight, standing upon an octagonal pedestal, wrought in emblematic vines and flowers.

Highland water is reached by Lawn crossway, and is a pretty little sheet, once alive with gold fish. On the right of Lawn ave. is the tomb of four generations of the Van Rensselaers. Through Greenwood ave. to Roseland way and we come to a much admired memorial of Robinson and Howe, surmounted by a statue of Memory, and back of this "Harry" Meech, of the old Albany Museum, is buried. Near by is the massive monument of the late Judge Ira Harris; also the Wallace monument, both well worth noting. A walk through the ravine and a visit to Consecration lake are next in order. It was here, in this natural amphitheatre, that the services took place by which the cemetery was dedicated.

MIDDLE RIDGE.—Leaving Consecration lake, and going west by Ravine sideway, facing Rayine bridge, on the right, is the only polished shaft of native granite on the ground. It is seen at fine advantage, and commemorates the Orr family. Near by is the lot of another branch of the Van Reusselaers, and here Gen. Solo-

and received what was thought to be a mortal wound in the lungs, but lived to be riddled with balls at Queenstown, and finally died at 78. Passing west and curving to the north, on the left of Western ave., stand two brown stone monuments. one of which was erected by the citizens of Albany to commemorate the gallantry of Lewis N. Morris, brevetmajor, U. S. A., who fell Sept. 21, 1846, while leading an assault at Monterey. Turning westward, we come to Olcott's monument, representing a mother rising toward her children who have gone before. Opposite lies Edwin C. Delavan, the famous temperance reformer, who died in 1870. His name is perpetuated in Albany by the Delavan House, which he built. In the same section, is the lot of the great financier, Thomas W. Olcott, who for 31 years was president of the cemetery association. nearly sixty-three years Mr. O. was in the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, entering as a junior clerk, and be-coming its president. Further along, on Western ave., is the grave of the famous surgeon, Dr. Alden March. Down the ravine at the right sleeps Indian lake, the largest sheet of water on the grounds. At the left is Tawasentha lake, and on the other side rises the massive granite monument to John Tayler Cooper. At the western extremity of the lake, on Hemlock ave., sleeps John C. Spencer, the illustrious lawyer. Still further, and on the left, the sarcophagus of Quincy granite, supporting a large anchor in relief commemorates Capt Robert Townsend, who died in China in 1866, while in command of the U.S. Steamer Wachusett. Facing the lake is the tomb of M. N. Mead, erected in 1880. A few rods west of this point brings one to the church grounds, where are

mon Van Rensselaer is buried. He interred the dead which were taken fought under "Mad Anthony" at from the old Albany burying grounds, and re-buried here. The old gravestones and their curious inscriptions, afford an interesting study to the antiquarian. Turning eastward, and retraversing Western ave. to section 55, we find the grave of Gen. Peter Gansevoort, the hero of Fort Stanwix; also, those of his son and grandson. Crossing the Tour, and still keeping on Western ave., we pass the grave of the late Chancellor of the University, John V. L. Pruyn, and come to the sarcophagus of Egbert Egberts, who was foremost in developing the steam knitting industry at Cohoes. Here a number of the once prominent men of West Troy lie buried. Near the Tour, in section 62, is the grave of the statesman, William L. Marcy, marked by an unpretending granite monument. Mr. Marcy's father-in-law, Benjamin Knower, formerly owned the land now forming the central division, and the very spot where Marcy is buried was a favorite resort with him. His funeral was one of the most impressive ever seen in Albany. Mr. Knower was one of the most prominent business men in the city in 1825, and was for many years president of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank. In Cresent way (and we are now not far from the eastern boundary of the cemetery) is a stately free-stone, sacred to the memory of Chas. E. Dudley, and of his widow, Mrs. Blandina Dudley, whose greater monument is the observatory which bears the name. Beyond the turn, and opposite the Dudley lot, is the testimonial to John Van Buren — "Prince John" —the son of the President, who died at sea, Oct. 13, 1866. Turning northward is seen the hillside tomb of the Burdens, one of the most elaborate sepulchres on the grounds. Its sculptured dogs attract much attencontemplative mood, he could sit and place. The monument of Ozias Hall, a combination of brown-stone and marble, is in singular taste. A few steps eastward lead to the main Tour.

NORTH RIDGE.—Moving northward along the Tour, the Gothic chapel of John F. Winslow and the Winslow family will be easily identified. It is much the most costly of any structure on the ground. It is built of granite and other materials. Following the Tour, we come, on Landscape hill, to the first monument erected in the cemetery. It is to the memory of David Strain. Ascending to Arbor hill, we find the soldiers' burial ground, in which nearly 150 victims of the war lie buried. The scenes yearly enacted here on Decoration Day, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, are most impressive. Near by the soldiers' lot are the Hallenbake (properly Halenbeck) lots and monument, where repose the dead who were once buried in the family burying-ground, southwest cor. Hamilton and South Pearl This property was sold for taxes, and then re-sold and a portion of the proceeds devoted to the purchase of this lot and monument, the transfer being completed in 1860.

A little lake some ways to the west, is called Arbor water. In the northwest portion of the cemetery are the public lots, in each of which there is only "room for one." A portion of this ground is reserved for the inmates of the Home for the Friend-

On the way out, the receiving vault is noticed. It was erected in

tion. Its owner erected upon his es- terment. The cascades occupy what tate on the other side of the river, an was once the site of Orient lake, and observatory, in which, when in a are a great improvement to the scenery. Choice shrubbery and trailwith a glass view his final resting ing vines have been planted among the rocks, and a trio of fountains sends up a beautiful spray. lots are cared for by the season, at from \$2 to \$10, and upwards, according to size. The trustees also receive contributions, by bequest or otherwise, as a perpetual fund, the interest of which goes towards keeping lots of the contributors in good condition. The number of lots thus permanently provided for is 215.

> "Sand Plain Lots."—In 1858 a very elaborate map was published of the property lying ten miles west of the City Hall, and yet technically, by the original charter, within the city limits. These city lots, 860 in number, although utterly worthless, looked well on paper, and were sold and resold by parties living at a distance, at astounding prices. Quite frequently the purchasers would come to look at their acquisitions, expecting to find them in the midst of the city. Their disappointment on realizing the truth, was often hard to bear. The swindle was repeatedly exposed in the hewspapers, but the sand plain lots are still in market.

Schools.—The public schools are noticed under Public Instruction (which see). Besides these, there are the parochial schools (Catholic), in which the number of pupils enrolled is 3,749; in private schools, 735; academies, 357. The total school population (between 5 and 21 years), is estimated at 35,411; the number between 5 and 6 years being 4,225; between 16 and 21 years, 11,178; 1858, and is used for the reception of between 6 and 16 years, 20,008. The bodies in winter, when the ground whole number enrolled, including the will not readily permit of their in- public schools (14,049), is 18,890,

tween 6 and 16 years, not in any school, at 1,118. Among the private schools not otherwise mentioned, is the Commette French and Classical Institute, 131 N. Pearl; the Convent of the Sacred Heart, at Kenwood; C. A. Meyer's (German), at 161 Hudson ave., etc. (See Albany Academy, FEMALE ACADEMY, MEDICAL COLLEGE, ST. AGNES SCHOOL.)

Second Adventists have no house of worship, but hold services in Beaver Block.

Secret Societies.—The principal of these, Free Masons, Odd Fellows, and Grand Army, are spoken of under There are their respective heads. also several lodges of the Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Temperance organizations, etc., in the city.

Shakers.—Eight miles from the foot of State st., and at the terminus of the Shaker road, which branches from Broadway opposite the Van Rensselaer mansion, is the original Shaker settlement in America where Mother Ann Lee, the founder of the sect, lies buried. She emigrated from Manchester, England, to the United States, in 1774, and settled on this spot, where she died in 1784. drive from Albany, whether by the Shaker road or by the way of West Albany, is a favorite one, and many take it. The settlement numbers 500 sincere individuals who, in nearly everything, differ with the teachings of other churches; although even their amusements and recreations are almost wholly of a religious nature. Their principles include celibacy as best for those who are able and willing to live it, community of property, non-resistance, peace of households and of nations, and entire separa-

leaving the approximate number be- tion of their church from political or State connections. They are thrifty farmers, gardeners, and mechanics; known as the best of neighbors, and of very hospitable dispositions. They own several thousand acres of fine land, and while much of it is cultivated in an unequaled manner, yet the tourist finds, just before entering the villege, the most beautiful woods and heavily timbered plot in the county of Albany. They are the originators of the far-famed "Shaker Garden Seeds,"and "Shaker Brooms." in which they still take pride. Their live stock has been a noteworthy feature in years past, and their fruits and flocks have attracted much atten-They are currently believed to be very wealthy; but their riches consist almost entirely in real estate at home and in other counties and States.

> On Sundays, during the warm weather, their church is open to the public, and many citizens and strangers avail themselves of the beautiful drives thither, to witness the peculiar forms of their worship: processional marching, dancing, etc., accompanied with singing by the whole body of worshippers. An address upon their peculiar tenets is always given, the whole making their church a very interesting resort during the season. They publish a paper monthly—The Manifesto—which contains essays and contributions, mostly from their own people, illustrating their religious views; and each number contains a piece of their unique, original music. Their post-office in the village is "Shakers, N. Y."

> While open at all times to entertain and interest candid enquirers after their manner of life; and while making welcome those who desire to visit their homes and domains, the Shakers wish it to be distinctly understood that they are not a public

institution, but are privileged to the rights of their quiet, personal homes and estates; and any infringement upon these by those who fail to consider that they have neither hotels nor servants, is more than frowned upon. Any hospitality, beyond the freedom to visit their grounds, gardens, enclosures, etc., must be by

special invitation.

The Shakers are divided into four villages, called the Church, North, West and South families. They rely almost wholly upon the outside world for converts to their system of life, excepting that they have commonly adopted a few orphan children, who, at mature age, may of choice become members or not. The Shakers, at present, are declining in numbers, which they attribute to the general coldness of religious feeling, claiming, that from genuine revivals, they "gather in" their share.

Signal Service.—The United States Army Signal Service has its office at 44 State street, room 9, and is in charge of J. O. Barnes, who takes observations at 7 A. M., 3 and 11 P. M., and forwards the report to Washington. Local observations are taken at 7, 2 and 9. He also prints and issues the Farmers' bulletin, which is mailed to about 325 postmasters in this vicinity. Reports are received from about 25 stations, and these are sent in duplicate to the newspaper offices, and posted up in various public places about the city. The term signal service is a misnomer. It should be called the weather service.

Spires.—Following is said to be the height of the tallest church spires in this city: St. Patrick's, 170 feet; Congregational, 195; St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran, 176; Trinity Methodist, 173; Fourth Presbyterian, 186; State Street Presbyterian, 166-3;

Our Lady of Angels, 120; St. Peter's, 180; Cathedral, 210; Holy Cross, 145.

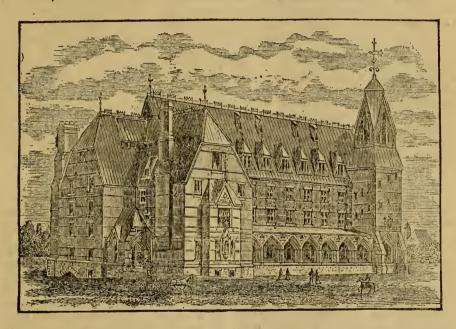
Stadt Huis, The, was on the corner of Broadway and Hudson sts., now occupied by the Commercial building. Seven men, condemned to die, were once incarcerated there. They barricaded the door, declared that they had laid a train of powder to blow themselves up, and all around. crowd had collected, and there was great excitement. Some one thought of the fire engine, which was brought, and the place thoroughly drenched, powder and all. Then a merchant named McDole, took a club, and a hole being made through the ceiling, he descended, and laid around him till they were vanguished. Then they were dressed in white, and marched up State st. to Elk, where they were hanged. (See Hudson Avenue, Old CAPITOL.)

Stages.—Run to Berne, New Scotland, and intermediate places, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 A. M., from Avenue House, 74 Washington ave.; to Clarkesville, Westerlo, Rensselaerville, and intermediate places, daily, from 71 Washington ave., at 8:30 A. M., and to Guilderland Centre every afternoon at 4 o'clock, from Murphy's Hotel, 91 Washington ave.; to Loudonville daily, from Broadway, cor. State st.; to Nassau and Lebanon Springs daily, at 2:45 P. M., from Mansion House, 387 Broadway.

St. Agnes Cemetery.—Situated in the town of Watervliet, four miles north of Albany, and most conveniently reached by the cars of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's railroad, depot, foot of Maiden lane; fare 10 cents. Adjoins the Rural Cemetery on the south. Contains about 50 acres, and is very

handsomely laid out, although its lature creating a corporation by the surface does not present the variety of scene furnished by the Rural. The cemetery was consecrated on the 19th of May, 1867, in the presence of a vast assemblage of people, Right Rev. Bishop Conroy and the Catholic clergy of the city officiating. (A detailed description of this cemetery is preparing for the Albany Hand-Book for 1882.)

name and style of "The Corning Foundation for Christian Work in the Diocese of Albany," with ample powers for "the establishment, maintenance, and management, in the city of Albany, of a school or schools and other educational, religious and charitable works and institutions, with a church or chapel and other convenient buildings in connection therewith:



St. Agnes School.—The school of St. Agnes was founded by the Right Rev. Wm. C. Doane, Bishop of Albany, in 1870. It was modeled upon St. Mary's Hall at Burlington, N. J., a school founded 35 years ago by his father, Bishop of New Jersey. The late Erastus Corning, in view of the success which attended the commencement of the new school, secured ground for a suitable building on Elk st., one of the most commanding and beautiful sites in the city. In March, 1871, an act was passed by the Legisthe same to be maintained and conducted in accordance with the doctrines, discipline and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the said diocese of Albany." By the requirements of the charter the Bishop of the said diocese, for the time being, is made one of the trustees and the president of the board.

The corporation was organized, funds raised, plans for the new building completed, and May 8, 1871, ground broken in the presence of the members of the school, and its friends

and helpers. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate services June 19th, and contained a copper box, in which were a copy of the Book of Common Prayer and the Holy Bible, of the act of incorporation and other documents connected with the school, and on its top was an engraved plate with the inscription:

In angulari lapido
S. AGNETIS SCHOLÆ,
Albaniensis.

In nomine Patris et Fihi et Spiritus Sancti, Amen.
Fundamenta ejus in montibus sanctis,
Filiæ eorum compositæ, circumornatæ ut similitudo Templi,
In XIII Calendas Quintiles, A. D. 1872.

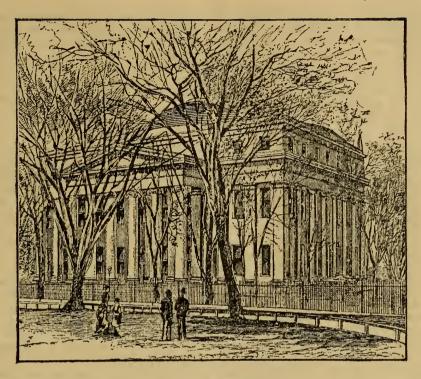
The building was formally opened on Halloween, 1872. At the tenth anniversary in June, 1880, the records showed a list of 250 pupils in attendance during the year, and 22 teachers and lecturers, while 165 graduates have gone out from the school. It now occupies an honored position as first among its equals, older or younger, of American church schools for girls. "Non nobis, Domine. Non nobis; sed Nomini tuo da gloriam."

Stanwix Hall stands on the site of the house where was born Gen. Gansevoort, the hero of Fort Stanwix, and was erected, in 1833, by his son. was at first used for stores and offices. with a ball-room in the upper story, believed to be the finest in the State. For 10 years it was "a doubtful experiment of desolate granite, splendid as a building, melancholy as an investment." In 1844, when the route of the Mohawk and Hudson railroad was changed to its present course, and the Boston road was completed, the Stanwix was changed into a hotel and has been one ever since.

State Hall, Eagle st., between Steuben and Pine, is built of white cut stone from the Sing Sing quarries, is 138 by 88 feet, and is 65 feet high.

The ceilings of the basement and of the two principal stories are groined arches, and all the rooms, excepting in the attic story, are fire proof. basement and attic are each 19 feet, and the two principal stories each 22 feet high. It was finished in 1842, at a cost of \$350,000. It contains the offices of the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Auditor of Canal Department, Canal Appraisers, Canal Commissioners, State Engineer and Surveyor, Division Engineers, Clerk of Court of Appeals, Superintendent of Bank Department, Attorney-General. and State Sealer of Weights and Measures. Open to visitors during business hours. (See cut, p. 117.)

State Library.—The New York State Library was founded by act of the Legislature, passed April 21, The Governor, Lieut.-Goy-1818. ernor, Chancellor and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the time being, were constituted a board of trustees, who were directed to cause to be fitted up some proper room in the Capitol "for the purpose of keeping therein a publick library for the use of the government and the people of the State." The trustees at this period had mainly in view the collection of an extensive library of law books, and a great proportion of the appropriations were expended for this department. The Legislature, however, needed for consultation works on political economy, and books on such other subjects that touched upon their legislative labor, and thus the field for collection was gradually enlarged. For thirty years the library continued under the control of the officers above mentioned as trustees (to whom in 1824 were added the Secretary of State, Attorney-General and Comptroller), and its magnitude and importance then made it necessary that a more permanent



board of trustees should be intrusted with its management. Accordingly, on the 4th of May, 1844, the Legislature enacted that the Regents of the University should be the trustees of Upon assuming this this library. trust they caused an inventory of the library to be taken, and its whole arrangement was reconstructed. One result of the inventory was the discovery that 311 volumes were missing,—some of which, however, were recovered by advertising. It was then determined to be important to secure for the State every historical work illustrating American history, and especially the history of New York. The growth of the library has been a steady one, depending on a moderate annual appropriation, which has been increased some years for the special purchase of large col-

lections. Among such notably was the Warden collection in 1843, made by Mr. David B. Warden in Europe, numbering over 2,000 volumes relating to American history. In 1853 the Legislature authorized the purchase of the correspondence and other papers of George Clinton, the first Governor of the State. These manuscripts have been bound in twentythree folio volumes, and a calendar since added. The papers found on the person of Major Andre, by his captors at Tarrytown, were among the Clinton manuscripts, and have been framed and put under glass. The papers of Sir William Johnson, covering a period of the history of Central New York from 1738 to 1774, were also purchased and arranged and bound in twenty-two folio volumes

to the present building, west of the old Capitol, constructed by the direction of the Legislature of 1851. It was intended to be fire-proof, and was so considered before the great fires of Chicago and Boston. It was intended to accommodate 100,000 volumes - it has, packed and padded on the shelves, already over 113,000 volumes, besides scores of volumes of atlases and thousands of duplicate books for exchange. The duplicate volumes are chiefly the reports of the several departments of the State government and institutions, and books presented to the library from time to time by various persons. The library of to-day represents the best thought of the human mind and the record of human action for the last six thousand years. While every department of letters is represented on the shelves, yet the library is by far the richest in works relating to American history. Hundreds of books have been printed in this country, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, of the editions of which not twenty copies remain undestroyed. Quiet, unremitted watchfulness and care for the past thirty years have succeeded in gathering in most of these publications, so that few libraries on this continent are richer in early Americana. The library does not seek literary curiosities as such; but when a book is offered which is needed to complete the set of laws, or illustrate the history of the State, it is obtained, as when, in the spring of 1880, \$1,600 was paid at auction for the first book of the Laws of the State, of which but two or three perfect copies were known to be in existence. The library contains, in addition to these rare or almost unique volumes. many illustrated volumes of travels. of natural history, and of ancient and modern art. Among these are Kings-

In 1854 the library was removed borough's Mexican Antiquities, the text of which is mainly in the Spanish and Italian languages; the great work on Egypt, in 12 folio volumes, executed under orders of Napoleon I; Audubon's Birds of America, in four volumes, elephant folio, which now bring at auction \$1,000; and 20 volumes illustrating the humming birds of Central and South America. leading journals of France and England are represented in almost complete files of the Moniteur and London Times. Sixty thousand pamphlets have been preserved, to illustrate every phase of human industry, eccentricity, passion, patriotism, stupidity, or genius. The collection of American genealogies is perhaps unsurpassed by any other in the country. About 3,000 volumes of specifications and drawings of English patents are stored on the shelves, besides those of the United States, France, Canada, and Victoria. Hardly a library-day in the year passes that one or more readers do not ask to consult some of these patents volumes. The law library has but one equal in the extent and value of its collections in this country, and that is the Library of Congress at Washington. Every book and pamphlet in the library is catalogued under the author's name, in alphabetical order, and in addition to this catalogue is a subject-index, in which, under subjects presented in alphabetical order, are given the treatises, in book or pamphlet form, upon that subject.

In addition to the books, other articles of value and interest have drifted in as to a safe place of deposit for the inspection of visitors. Among these are a sword and pistol and the surveying instruments of Washington; the swords presented to Gen. Worth by the United States, by New York State, and by the city of Hudson, for brilliant services in the Mexican war;

busts of some of the eminent statesmen of New York; portraits in oil of many of the Governors and Regents of the University, and a numismatic collection of considerable value. It is a reference library, and only members of the Legislature, heads of departments of the State government, and the trustees of the library have the privilege of taking books to their residences. There is hardly a field of human industry that is not represented in applicants for information to assist them in their several spheres of labor in office, workshop, or outdoor occupations.

The library is open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., except Sundays and holidays, and from the 5th to the 20th of August; during sessions of the Legislature till 6 P. M., except Saturdays, when it closes at 5 P. M.

State Officers. (See Appendix.)

State Street owes its great width to the fact that in the early history of the city, most of the public buildings were in the middle of that street. It is a noble avenue, and when cleared of its Market (which see), will form a fitting approach to the Capitol.

Steamboat Landing, foot of Madison ave., was formerly called the Watering Place, as there teams and cattle had access to the river. The South Market which stood there was taken down in 1842, and the lot leased to Isaac Newton. It is now the landing place of the People's Line.

Steamboats.—During the season of navigation, steamers leave foot of Hamilton st. daily, for Cedar Hill, Castleton, Coeymans, New Baltimore, Stuyvesant, Coxsackie, Hudson, Catskill, Rondout, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, and intermediate landings. There is also a line of favorite steam-

ers running to New Baltimore twice daily (see Excursions). The Albany and Troy steamers, which run hourly from foot of Maiden lane, are highly popular and deservedly so. During the Saratoga season, there is a day line to New York (see, also, People's Line).

St. Michael's Feast.—"The feast-day of St. Michael, the archangel," was (Sept. 29) designated in the Dongan charter, when the aldermen were elected and the chamberlain was appointed. The present charter provides that the chamberlain and the deputy chamberlain, who shall also be the receiver of taxes, shall be biennially appointed by the common council on the nomination of the mayor, at a meeting of the common council to be held on the eve of the feast of St. Michael the archangel.

Street Cleaning is done by five contractors, one in each police precinct, and the captains of police are authorized to see that the work is properly performed. If it is not, they have the right to employ men and teams to remove the dirt, and the expense is reported and charged against the contractors.

Sturgeonville.—A derisive name applied to Albany, from the fact that many years ago sturgeon was bought and sold here in large quantities. Twenty-five years ago the trade here amounted to \$20,000 annually, but it has declined so that now a good specimen of the acipenser brevirostris is quite a rarity. It is a curious fact, that in spite of this, sturgeon is known as Albany beef, all over the United States.

Telegraph.—There are three telegraph lines doing business in this city, and as a consequence rates are

TEL 120

low, and likely to be lower. In messages the "body" words of the message only are charged for, the date, address, and signature of messages being transmitted free. Figures must always be written out in words. Messages are delivered in the city limits without extra charge; and through the telephone messengers can be summoned, who will also receive messages without extra charge.

Western Union.—Central office, cor. of State and Broadway; branches, West Albany; Delavan House; Broadway cor. N. Ferry; Union depot; Lumber district, in summer; People's Line office; D. & H. C. R. R. general offices; depot of D. & H. C. R. R., foot of Maiden lane; in the winter, at the Capitol, and the Kenmore Hotel.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.—Central office, 462 Broadway. Branches at State Hall and West Albany. Connects with Direct United States ocean telegraph.

telegraph.

AMERICAN UNION.—Central office 444 Broadway. Branches during the winter, at Stanwix Hall and the Capitol. Connects with the French Atlantic telegraph, and is lessee of the Dominion line of Canada.

Telephone.—The telephone in this city is an outgrowth of the American District Telegraph Co., which was chartered in Nov., 1875, and began operations in Feb., 1876. Each subscriber was furnished with a signal box. By the pulling down of a crank the number, peculiar to that box, was recorded in the company's office on a self-acting register, and a uniformed messenger answered the call. Police officers and firemen were similarly summoned. This system is still in vogue, though limited in extent, since the advent of telephonic communication.

In March, 1878, the American District Telegraph made a contract with

the Bell Telephone Co. of Boston, for the use of the latter's instruments; and on May 22, 1878, established a telephone exchange in Albany. was the third one in the United States, or in the world; the first being in New Haven, Ct., under the management of Mr. Coy, the originator of the system; the second in Lowell. Mass. Prior to these a system of centering telephone wires in one office had been in operation at Boston, but communications were sent to operators at the central office, who relayed them to their destination; whereas, at New Haven, the subscribers were put in actual communication with each other.

The Albany Exchange began with about 100 subscribers, and the American District Company enjoyed a monopoly of the business until July, 1879, during which time a separate company beened an office in Troy, and direct communication was possible from Albany to Loudonville, Menands, West Troy, Troy, Lansingburg, Waterford and Cohoes.

The telephone stations in Albany up to June, '79, numbered about 450, and the entire number in communication about 700. In the summer of '79, the Commercial Telephone Co. began operations, and very shortly succeeded in obtaining and holding the largest and most valuable pa-

tronage.

The Commercial Co., of Albany, have a list of about 800 subscribers; the American District Co., 300; the Commercial, of Troy, some 450. In Albany, the office of the chief of police is in telephonic communication with the different stations; the chief engineer of the fire department enjoys similar facilities with steamer and truck houses. The total number of telephones in Albany, Troy and vicinity, cannot be far from 1,700.

Prices of telephone subscriptions

cording to amount of business, distance of subscribers from central offices, and combined or single occupation of a circuit. Extra charges are made for communicating with Troy or Cohoes. It is unfortunate that there is no recognized plan, whereby the general public can avail themselves of occasional communications, without incurring expense of a regular subscription.

Central offices are located: Commercial telephone in American Express Building, with branches at 68 Washington ave., and cor. of S. Pearl and Hamilton sts.; American District, 468 Broadway, over Van Heusen, Charles & Co.'s crockery store. consolidation of the two companies is

likely to take place.

Temperature. — The temperature in Albany is very high in summer, and very low in winter, ranging from 93 above to 18 below zero. The mean temperature for the past five years has been 47.3, which is lower than that of New York by about four degrees. The rainfall (which includes melted snow) for the past year, was Less snow falls here 384 inches. than in the surrounding country. According to a paper read by Dr. T. Romeyn Beck, before the Albany Institute, Feb. 7, 1833, and embodying the observations of 17 years, the mean temperature had been 49.4.

Theatres.—There are no theatres in Albany; they are all halls or opera (See LELAND OPERA HOUSE, MARTIN OPERA HOUSE, TWEDDLE HALL.)

tal of the State of New York, and its fourth largest city, is situated at the head of sloop navigation on the west bank of the Hudson river, 145 miles

range from \$2 to \$4.50 per month, ac- from New York, and 374 from Washington, D. C., in latitude 42.39 and longitude 73.32. Along the river front the land is low, but a little distance back it rises about 200 feet, and then stretches away to the westward in a sandy plain. The hill is divided by four gullies running east and west, which have been much modified by grading, and within a mile of the river disappear altogether. Still there are points where the banks can only be climbed by steps, and, therefore, are inaccessible for teams. By the Dongan charter, the limits of the city were fixed at one mile on the river front, and extending north-west the same width 16 miles. In 1870, this generous allotment was curtailed, and the western boundary of the city is now only about 41 miles from the Accessions have, however, been made north and south of the original grant, and the river front is now about four miles. The soil is underlaid with slate rock at a depth corresponding with the bed of the river; then comes gravel, and next as the ground rises, 150 to 250 feet of blue clay; then yellow sand. The soil on the slopes is this blue clay, which becomes mixed with sand at the top of the plateau, and west it is about all sand.

> Townsend Park, at the intersection of Washington and Central aves., between Lark and Knox sts. When first inclosed with a fence, in 1833, it was proposed to call it Washington Park and erect there a statue of the Father of his Country; but he escaped the honor.

Trade, The Board of, was organ-Topography. — Albany, the capi- ized in 1847, and incorporated in 1864. It inhabits spacious and convenient rooms at 40 State st., in what was once Association Hall. It has 225 members who pay yearly dues of \$10.

This entitles them to the use of the room to buy and sell in. The leading commercial papers are on file, and occasionally public meetings are held there. The present officers are Ralph W. Thacher, pres.; William Story, Edwy L. Taylor, vice-prests.; William Lacy, sec.; Thos. McCredie, jr., treas.; William C. Johnson, Henry W. Waterman, Charles B. Tillinghast, Harvey A. Dwight, Wm. O. Elmore, Charles E. Gay, managers.

Trade Unions.—Among those in the city are the following:

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS' UNION.

CIGAR MAKERS' UNION, organized Sept. 17, 1879; membership, 178. Thos. Brierty, pres.; Porter McMurray, Adam Zeller, vice-prests.; Moses Stearn, Frank Loring, secs.; Frank Smith, treas.

Coopers' Union No. 7.

Typographical Union No. 4, rooms at 44 N. Pearl st. For officers, see chronicle of local events, Oct. 9.

Troy, six miles north of Albany, is a city of 57,000 inhabitants; chartered as a village in 1791; as a city in 1816. Is reached by rail, steamboat, or horse cars, and will well repay a visit. Thirty or more factories, employing over 6,000 hands, manufacture shirts and collars. The iron and stove interests are very large.

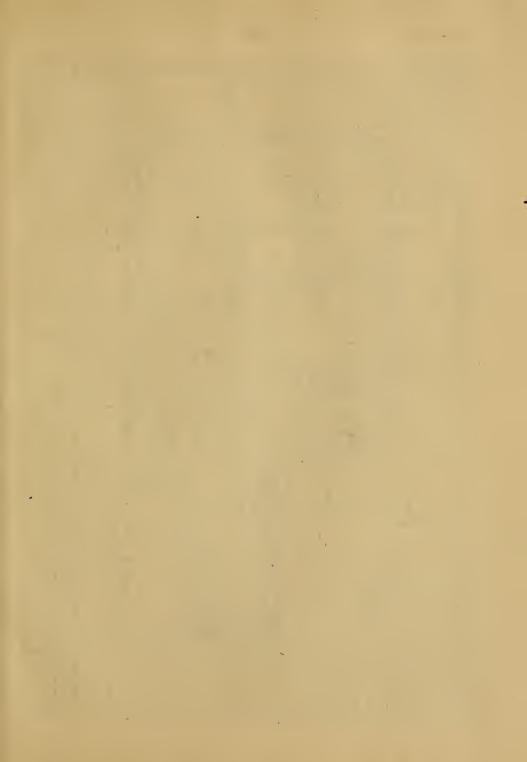
Tweddle Hall, cor. State and N. Pearl streets, opened June 28, 1860; stands partly on the site of the home of Philip Livingston, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. It is said that he planted the elm tree which once stood on the corner near by. (See Elm Tree Corner.) Is well furnished and appointed, and is let to traveling combinations and for political and other meetings. Will seat 1,196 persons. William Appleton, jr., manager. The lower floors

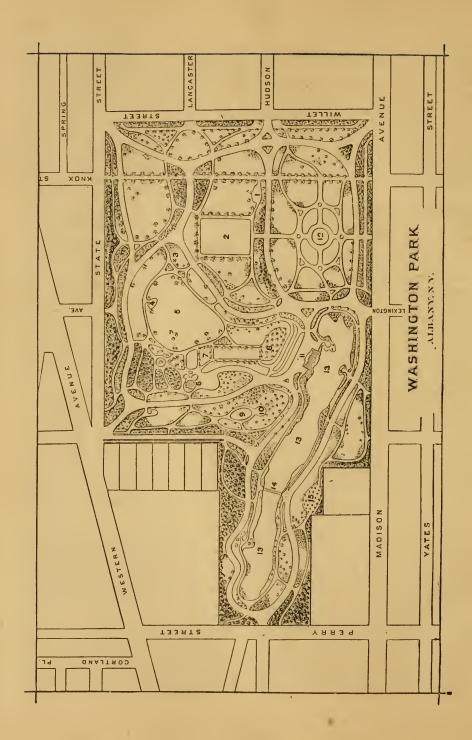
are occupied by stores and offices. (See Amusements, Record of.)

Union University.—(For the medical department, see Medical College; law department, see Law School; see, also, Dudley Observatory.) The union of these institutions with Union College was consummated in April, 1873. While neither gained nor lost anything in property or powers, all were united under a board of governors, thus securing unity of action and opinion. Rev. Eliphalet Nott Potter, D. D.,

LL. D., pres.

Union College, located at Schenectady, 14 miles from Albany, was founded Feb. 25, 1795, and was the first college chartered by the Regents of the University. It has been an important factor in the intellectual growth of the State and Nation. presidents and professors have been men of foremost ability as teachers, and have published many works of world-wide reputation. The following is the list of presidents: John Blair Smith, D. D.; Jonathan Edwards, D. D.; Jonathan Maxcy, D. D; Eliphalet Nott, D. D.; Laurens P. Hickok, D. D.; Charles A. Aiken, D. D.; Eliphalet Nott Potter, D. D. Of the 6,500 graduates, about 4,650 have been from the State of New The college is well endowed for special purposes, but needs a professional endowment fund. are numerous scholarships, prize scholarships and prizes. The present able and efficient faculty insist on a high standard of scholarship. There are three libraries, large collections in Natural History department, complete sets of philosophical apparatus, and the engineering department and chemical laboratory are well supplied with models and apparatus. Military instruction is given by an officer of the United States army.





There are two literary societies (The Philomathean, founded 1793; The Adelphic, 1797) and a theological society. These societies have had much to do with the reputation of the alumni for forensic ability. Degrees are conferred upon graduates from the classical, scientific, civil engineering, chemical and post-graduate courses. Prof. Cady Staley is Dean of the faculty.

Universalist Church, Chestnut st. above Dove. There is no settled pastor. O. E. Wilson is supt. of the Sunday school.

Underwriters, Albany Board of, incorporated March 20, 1873. Object, to inculcate just and equitable principles in the business of insurance; to establish and maintain uniformity among its members in policies or contracts of insurance, and to acquire, preserve and disseminate valuable information relative to the business in which they are engaged. The Insurance Patrol (see Fire De-PARTMENT) is maintained by this board. Annual meeting third Tuesday in April. Regular meetings, second Tuesday in the month. R. V. DeWitt, pres.; Edward E. Clapp, vice-pres.; George N. Cuyler, sec.; S. W. Whitney, treas. Rooms at the Protectives' house, Hudson ave.

Vital Statistics, The Bureau of, or registrar's bureau, is in charge of the mayor's second clerk, William D. Dickerman. By city ordinance, clergymen, physicians, midwives and undertakers, are required to make prompt returns of births, marriages and deaths to the registrar. The law is well observed so far as it relates to deaths, as no dead body can be moved or buried without a permit from him; but in regard to marriages and births, the returns come in slowly,

and sometimes not at all, although the penalty is a fine of \$10. The registrar makes his annual report on the first Tuesday in June. According to the report for 1879-80, the total registration included 383 marriages, 1,090 births and 1,177 deaths. Assuming that the census returns are correct, and that the population is 91,243, the death rate for the year was one to 77.52 inhabitants, or not quite 13 deaths to every 1,000 inhabitants. Nearly one-sixth (199) were victims of consumption.

Washington Park.—If there is any one thing of which Albany has a right to be proud, it is her beautiful park. The Capitol, grand as it is, belongs to the State, but the park is entirely a city institution. The accompanying plan explains more fully than words can do, the way in which it is laid out. Following are the references to the points of special interest:

1. Swings.

2. Croquet Lawn. 3. Armsby Memorial

4. Rustic Shelter. 5. Meadow.

6. Refectory

7. Fountain Shelter.8. Terrace. 9. Deer Paddock.

10. Deer Paddock Outlook.

 Lake House 12. Site of proposed King Fountain.
13. Lake

14. Foot Bridge. 15. Overlook Hill

The area of the park is 76 4-10 acres. It contains three miles of the best possible drive-way, and 53 miles of walks. The lake is 1,600 feet long; average width, 136 feet; area, five acres.

The park is reached by the State st. line of horse-cars, which go within a short distance of it (at Knox st.), but more directly by the Hamilton st. line, which run along Madison ave, directly on the border. In the WAS 124

season for flowers, no one should miss seeing the beautiful display of 40,000 pedded plants, most of which are placed near Willett st., between Hudson and Lancaster. A band plays in the cupola of the lake-house nearly every week in the summer, and is listened to by thousands who walk or drive about the beautiful grounds. In the skating season, the lake is, of course, the great place of resort; but at all seasons of the year, when the weather will permit, the park is frequented by hundreds daily.

The special features of the park, aside from the artistic manner in which it is laid out, and the careful manner in which it is tended, are its noble trees, which were there when the land was taken for park purposes; and the scenery afforded by the distant Catskill mountains and the Hel-

derbergs.

With the exception of the Armsby Memorial (which see), there has, as yet, been no attempt to adorn the grounds with works of art; but this is a mere question of time. Already a bequest has been made by the late Henry L. King, leaving \$20,000 for the erection of a fountain, the site of which is indicated upon the map, and which will probably be erected the

coming year.

The act creating the park commission, under whose charge it was constructed and is maintained, was passed May 5, 1869, and set apart what was then known as the burial ground property and the old Washington parade ground; also the Penitentiary grounds and the Alms-house farm. By subsequent acts the powers of the board were extended over the approaches to the park, and thus was instituted a system of boulevards.

The first meeting of the commission was held May 8th, following; the board consisting of John Bridgford,

Arthur Bott, Geo. Dawson, Dudley Olcott, William Cassidy, John Fair, Rufus W. Peckham, Jr., Samuel H. Ransom and John H. Van Antwerp, The latter was made pres.; Mr. Olcott, treas., and Wm. D. Morange, sec. The trustees, as the commissioners were called, were divided into three classes, three to serve three years, three to serve six years, three to serve nine years; their successors to be appointed by the mayor,

and serve nine years.

The plans originally adopted by the board were prepared by Messrs. Bogart & Cuyler. The grounds embraced by these were included in that portion of the present park bounded by Willett st. on the east, Madison and Hudson aves. on the south, State st. on the north, Robin st. on the west, for a distance of about 632 feet, thence running west a distance of about 132 feet, and thence south to Madison ave. The development of the plans was from 1869 to 1872, under the supervision of Mr. R. H. Bingham, as chief engineer, and William S. Egerton, as assistant. In 1872 Mr. Egerton assumed charge of all designs and superintendence.

Early in July, 1870, work was begun, and the Washington parade ground was nearly completed, having been fenced, graded, drained, and the walks and drive-ways laid out

and graveled.

In 1871, that portion known as the burial grounds was entered upon, and the walks and drive-ways sufficiently advanced to be thrown open

to the public.

In 1873, the development of the plans was confined to that portion of the lake section lying between Snipe st., or Lexington ave., on the east, and Robin st. on the west, and to the further completion of the drives, walks and lawn surfaces in other portions.

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In 1874, the work of construction was confined to that portion of the park bounded by Madison ave., the properties of Messrs. Hussey, Olcott, and King on the south, the present Barnes and Brown properties on the north, Perry st. on the west and Robin st. on the east, embracing an area of some 15 acres.

In 1875, the bridge spanning the lake and the lake-house were erected, and gas was introduced around the lake. In this year, also, the grounds adjacent to the penitentiary were entered, and about one mile of drive-

way was constructed.

During the past year what is known as the Knox st. property, comprising 9 4-10 acres, was taken and improved, and with the King fountain for its centre is sure to be a charming por-

tion of the grounds.

WESTERN AVE., under the control of the commissioners, extends from near the north-west corner of the park to the toll-gate; is 8,200 feet in length, 40 feet wide, and paved with granite block, curbed and sewered. sidewalks are six feet wide, bordered with grass and shaded by trees (or will be when they are grown), 40 feet apart. The location of the gas, water and sewage service is between the sidewalk and the house-lot line, thus doing away with all disturbance of the road-bed. In sleighing time this avenue is alive with gay turn-outs and fast horses. Although the improvement was conducted by the commissioners, the cost was assessed upon the contiguous property and is not a city charge. The work was begun Nov. 16, 1876, and completed and accepted Oct. 18, 1877.

The Northern Boulevard extends from Western ave., east of the toll-gate, to the intersection of Central and Clinton aves., a distance of 5,525 feet. From Western ave. to Washington ave. it is 150 feet wide;

from Washington ave. to Main ave.. 100 feet wide; the remainder 66 feet wide. It is paved with a combination of the Telford and Macadam systems, and is greatly liked by pleasure drivers. This work was begun in Jan., 1876, and that part between Western and Central aves. completed in 1878. It is the intention, eventually, to extend this boulevard to the Dudley Observatory grounds, and thence by bridging the tracks, to connect with the attractive drives, north of Tivoli Hollow, on Rensselaer ave., and the Loudonville and Shaker roads.

The total cost of the park, including the Northern Boulevard and all lands bought by the commissioners; for maintenance, etc., up to Jan. 1, 1880, was \$906,323.28. This does not include the expenditures of the present year, in which is to be reckoned the cost of the recent addition, \$272,587.35. The cost of its improvement will be less than \$15,000. (For Park Commissioners, etc., see APPENDIX.)

Water-works.—The water supply of Albany is controlled by a board of commissioners, created by chap. 235 of the Laws of 1850. They serve without pay; vacancies are filled by a two-third vote of the common council, which has the power of removal;

office, 61 State st.

The Old System.—Previous to the creation of the commission, the city was supplied by a private stock company, organized Feb. 2, 1802. The water was drawn from the Maezlandt kill, north-west of the city, and distributed through iron pipes and wooden logs. In 1850, the common council caused examinations to be made of the Hudson, the Mohawk, the Patroon's creek, the Normans kill, and the lakes on the Helderbergs, and finally, with Wm. J. McAlpine as engineer, a dam was built, about six

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creek, and thus was created Rensselaer lake, covering, when full, about 40 acres, and holding from 100,000,-000 to 200,000,000 gallons. From here the water was conducted through a brick conduit, egg-shaped, four feet high and nearly four miles long, to Bleecker reservoir (west of Ontario st.), holding 30,000,000 gallons. little way this side of West Albany, two other reservoirs were constructed by dams thrown across the Patroon's creek, and called the Upper and Lower Tivoli lakes, the upper being for storage and subsiding, and the lower for distribution. These were supplied from the water that entered the creek east of Rensselaer lake. A 24-inch main, about 7,000 feet long, was laid from the lower lake to the intersection of Van Woert and North Pearl sts., at which point the water enters the distributing mains, Rensselaer lake supplying through Bleecker reservoir all that part of the city west of Pearl st.; Tivoli lake, all east of and including Pearl st. Meantime, as the city grew westward, it was found that no inconsiderable portion lay above Bleecker reservoir, and was therefore without supply. In addition to this, the creek failed to meet the consumption, and several water famines were the consequence.

The Present System.—After much public discussion and several surveys, the commissioners fixed upon the Hudson as the source of additional supply; their recommendations were adopted by the common council and their plans carried into effect. The water is taken from the river outside the pier opposite Quackenbush st., where the channel current strikes. In the centre of the pier is a well-chamber, six feet in diameter and 80 feet deep. Into this the water, screened by copper wire 100 meshes

miles west of here, where three to the square inch, pours through a streams met and formed the Patroon's culvert below low-water mark. A tunnel five feet in diameter and nearly 900 feet long, extends from this wellchamber under the basin to the pumping works cor. Quackenbush and Montgomery sts. Here are two engines capable of sending up to Bleecker reservoir—245 feet above tide—ten million gallons every twentyfour hours. The force-main through which it goes is 30 inches in diameter, 7,723 feet long, and is laid under Quackenbush st. and Clinton ave. The works were completed pumping began Sept. 14, 1875.

> Still the more elevated portions of the city received no benefit. Accordingly, another reservoir with a capacity of six or seven million gallons, was built on Prospect (or Powderhouse) hill, a sand-knoll north of Central ave. and east of Colby st., 55 feet above Bleecker reservoir, and 300 feet above tide. A second engine was put into operation February 6, 1878, and through a two-foot main, running to a well-chamber, like that on the pier, pumps the water from the Bleecker reservoir to Prospect hill. It was now necessary to divide the city into three services, instead of two: the upper service, which from Prospect hill supplies all west of Lark st.; the middle service, which from the Bleecker reservoir, supplies Lark st. and all east to Pearl st.; and the lower service, which from the Tivoli lakes, supplies Pearl st. and all east thereof. Thus is insured an abundant and uninterrupted supply as unfailing as the Hudson itself. Should the Tivoli reservoirs run short, water can be sent down the creek from the Reusselaer lake, or direct from the Bleecker reservoir, into which the pumps can send their ten million gallons daily. Meantime, it is designed to hold a reserve always in the Rensselaer lake

in case any accident should occur to both engines at once, and to impound each year in February and March enough water to supply the city when the river is turbid with the spring freshets. When, at other times, impurities appear in the Rensselaer lake, the supply from that source will be shut off entirely and only the river water used.

The prejudice against water from the river was at first very great, and is not yet entirely overcome, but the commissioners point to the death rate as showing conclusively that the health of the city has not changed for the worse since the river water has come into use. They claim that no city in the United States has a better or more abundant, or more wholesome supply. The quantity used is believed to amount daily to 100 gallons for every man, woman and child in Albany.

THE OLD WATER-WORKS, which were bought by the present commission, included a reservoir on the spot now occupied by the high school. main through which the water was brought from the Maezlandtkill is still used, and from it consumers in North Albany, and many upon Broadway north of Clinton ave. and Pearl st. from Clinton ave. to Columbia st., are supplied. This water is very

hard.

Water Rents are collected in the same way as taxes, and are assessed upon all real estate fronting on streets through which the mains are laid, and which, in default of payment, may be sold the same as for non-payment of taxes. Vacant lots are assessed 5 cts. per foot; private dwellings from 20 to 50 feet front, one story, \$5 to \$9; two story, \$8 to \$12; three story, \$11 to \$15; four story, \$14 to \$18; five story, \$17 to \$21; stores, shops, private stables, etc., two-thirds the above rates. There is no extra charge for the first bath-room or water-closet.

Finances.—The original works cost \$850,000; the additional supply, including pumping works at the river and at Prospect Hill, Prospect Hill reservoir, the mains for the new service, etc, \$700,000; total, \$1,550,000. Of this, the commissioners, besides meeting for thirty years all the expense of maintenance, additional piping, etc., will have paid up to Feb. 1, 1881, \$450,000, leaving a debt of \$1,100,000, for which there is to show one of the best systems of water supply in the United States; and this, too, with rates considerably lower than those of other cities.

West Albany.—Just outside the city limits on the Central railroad, and where the large repairing shops of the road and the cattle market are Reached also by State st. situated horse-cars. (See Cattle Market.)

West End Association.—Its object is to promote the welfare of the western part of the city, and see that it gets its share of the benefit derived from money expended for public improvements. Mathew Hale, pres.; John W. McNamara, Truman D. Cameron, John Heidrick, vice-prests.; William Morgan, sec.; Andrew R. Hunter, treas.

Young Men's Association, rooms, cor. N. Pearl and Steuben sts.; oldest institution of its character in the United States. Founded, with a membership of about 750, Dec. 10, 1833. Amos Dean, first president, elected Dec. 13, and re-elected at first annual meeting, Feb. 3, 1834. Incorporated, March 12, 1835, for the purpose of "establishing and maintaining library, reading-room, literary and scientific lectures, and other means of promoting moral and intellectual

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improvement." For 22 years it sustained a debating society. It occupied rooms in Knickerbocker hall, on Broadway, where Nos. 451 and 453 are now, until 1840; in Exchange building, where the new Government building is now going up, until 1852; in the Commercial bank building, until 1870; in Martin hall building until Sept., 1877, when it came to its present rooms, having leased the Bleecker buildings on N. Pearl, Steuben and Chapel sts., for 10 years, with right to release for 10 years longer. It has some valuable pictures, a good variety of current magazines and newspapers, and a well selected circulating and reference library of about 15,000 volumes. Its largest benefactions have been \$1,000 in books from Dr. George Cooke, and \$10,000 in a bequest from Hon. Erastus Corning. All real estate and vested funds are under management of a board of trustees of which Henry R. Pierson is pres., and Maurice E. Viele, sec. and treas. The ordinary affairs are managed by a board of managers, 18 in number. Life members, of which there are 170 living, pay \$50 at one time. Annual members, male and female, pay \$2. Transient persons and non-residents may buy a ticket for 6 months, paying \$1. It will be seen that 4 cts. per week pays for the privileges here afforded, so that no one living in or near the city can lack facilities for access to the best and freshest literature at the cheapest possible cost. This association deserves, as it has, the strongest claims upon the sympathy, and support of the best men and women of Albany. A new catalogue of 306 pages has just been published. Annual election occurs second Thursday in March. William P. Rudd, pres.; Edward A. Griffin, treas.; Willis G. Nash, sec.; Rev. Dr. Irving Magee, Leonard Kip and John De Witt Peltz, curators of the library; Prof. Jonathan Tenney, librarian. Membership, about 2,000.

Young Men's Christian Association.—An organization at one time quite active in this city, but now has only a nominal existence; being held together by the fact that it has some property left it by Dr. Andrews, the income of which is expended for bread-tickets for the poor. The reason for this want of activity is that the work which the association would otherwise feel called upon to perform is done by the Young Men's Christian Union, and by the City Tract and Missionary Society. The officers of the association are John Templeton, pres.; M. E. Gates, H. Kelly, viceprests.; E. D. L. Palmer, tres.; G. M. Tucker, J. D. Brooks, secs.

THE RAILBOAD Y. M. C. A., having for its mission the improvement of railroad employees, has an active branch in this city, of which Geo. S. Weaver is chairman of executive committee; John L. Van Valkenburg, sec. and treas.; Theo. A. Harding, gen. sec. A reading-room, opened May 4, 1880, is maintained in the yard of the Central road, where meetings are held, entertainments given,

etc.

Young Men's Christian Union.—C. G. Davidson, pres.; M. A. Vanderwart, vice-pres.; R. E. Steele, treas.; E. L. Fronk, sec. Holds weekly prayer meetings in the various churches; also meetings at the hospitals and the jail, and in the summer, out-of-doors.

APPENDIX

CHRONICLE OF LOCAL EVENTS FOR 1880.

The following is a chronological table of matters of interest happening in Albany and vicinity, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1880:

January 1. — Gov. Alonzo B. Cor-

nell inaugurated.

5.—The widow of John Tracey died suddenly at the Schuyler mansion—There was much excitement about the setting up of telegraph poles in Maiden lane and other streets; several arrests were made, but the matter was finally settled amicably.

6.—Legislature organized; the assembly choosing George H. Sharpe, speaker, and Edward M. Johnson, clerk. The senate chose John W. Vrooman, clerk—Albany Institute

elected officers.

7. — Board of supervisors ad-

iourned.

8.—Republican 1880 club organized with Hamilton Harris, pres.; there were already a Grant club and an Anti-Third Term club in this city.

9.—Public installation of the officers of Capital City Chapter, a masonic body—Revival meetings were nightly held in Hudson Ave. Methodist church—Regents of the University elected Dr. David Murray, sec., in place of Dr. Woolworth, resigned.

14.—Boatmen's Relief association, composed of 1,742 members, elected Thomas V. Wolcott, pres.; assessments levied the past year were 18;

the benefits, \$1,500 each.

15.—Julius Myers, while intoxicated, choked to death eating raw pork—Joel Munsell, Albany's esteemed antiquary and historian, died, aged 72.

18.—Capt. Louis Ensign, an old

river man, died, aged 70.

20.—Le Grand Bancroft, a well-known lawyer, died, aged 61—A poultry show was opened in the old post-office on North Pearl st.

21.—Annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society; address by Horatio Seymour—The Kelly Democrats held a conference at the Delayan.

22.—Adj.-Gen. Townsend gave a reception to the State Military Association, at his residence on Elk st.—Silas B. Dutcher, the newly appointed Superintendent of Public Works, qualified—Opening of a fair in Martin Opera House for the benefit of the Jewish Home; in five nights it netted about \$9,000.

27. — Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish agitator, was welcomed at Tweddle Hall, Mr. Frank H. Woods making an eloquent speech, to which Mr. Parnell replied, and Mr. John Dillon also addressed the meeting; \$1,500

was subscribed.

February 2.—Ball of the Mutual

Boat Club at Tweddle Hall.

3.—James C. Byrne, city marshal, died suddenly, and his wife followed him 48 hours afterward—R. W. Thacher was elected pres. of the Board of Trade—It was announced

that for the year ending Dec. 1, 1879, the number of arrests made by the

police was 4,916.

6.—The Game of Fifteen began to agitate the community, and be discussed in the newspapers—Republican primaries were held, the result of which was highly unsatisfactory to the anti-Smyth wing of the party.

10. — Gov. Cornell gave a reception, which was largely attended — The City Hall was discovered on fire at 4 A. M.; at 9 the flames were under subjection, but the building was a mass of ruins. The fire was believed to be incendiary, and a reward was offered for the conviction of the criminals, but nothing ever came of it. (See City Hall.)

a mass meeting in Tweddle Hall to protest against the action of the general committee. George Dawson was chairman, and Hamilton Harris pre-

sented resolutions.

12.—Public installation of officers of Dawson Post 63, G. A. R., in Tweddle Hall.

16.—George W. Sherman, a well-known insurance agent, died of consumption, aged 36—Citizens held a meeting relative to rebuilding the City Hall—The Albany board of lumber dealers held their annual election. (See Lumber District.)

18.— Charles E. Smith, editor of the Evening Journal, resigned, and soon after took a position on the Philadelphia Press. Mr. Dawson assumed the editorship of the Journal, and that paper became the active organ of the anti-Smyth republicans, the Smyth wing being represented by the Express. Not long after, Mr. Smith petitioned for the appointment of a receiver for the paper with which he had been connected, and of which he was part owner. Justice Westbrook denied the motion, March 5th.

22.—Rev. Dr. Charles P. Bush of

New York, preached in the Congregational church on the subject of missions, and died the same day of heart disease, at the house of Bradford R. Wood

24.—A block on Broadway, near the Steamboat square, taking in the lot bounded by Broadway, Pruyn st., Eagle alley and Hamilton st, was burned. Loss, \$71,000; insurance, \$53,000. It was the largest fire in this city since the printing house of Weed, Parsons & Co. was burned, April 7, 1871.

26.— An addition of 48 2-10 acres was made, on the north, to the Rural

Cemetery; cost, \$9,640.

27.—James Ostrander, engineer on the Susquehanna road, was killed by the wrecking of his locomotive near Richmondville—Body of Thos. Leonard, missing since Sept. 30, was found in the river. Foul play was suspected—A strike at Cohoes; 5,000 employees idle.

March 1.—The Central railroad company advanced the pay of their employees to what it was previous to

the reduction, July, 1877.

2.—Trial of John C. Hughes, for killing William J. Hadley, began before Justice Westbrook, in the old Capitol; for the prosecution, Attorney-General Ward, District Attorney Houghtaling, and Assistant Beutler; for the defense, J. W. McNamara, assisted by Eugene Burlingame and John B. O'Malley. The defense was emotional insanity. The trial resulted, March 25, in a verdict of murder in the second degree, and a life sentence to Clinton prison.

• 3.—An attempt to break jail, one of the several that came near being successful — The Medical College graduated 46 students — A free dispensary opened at 101 Green st., by Dr. H. I. Fellows — D. B. Carver, a

lawyer, died.

6.—The new pest-house on the

Alms-house farm, accepted by the board of health, cost, \$3,500—The Mutual Boat Club elected George D. Weidman president.

7. — Capt. Henry Keeler died, aged

79.

11.—Arrival of the first boat of the People's line—At the Y. M. A. election William P. Rudd was elected pres—Robert Lenox Banks accepted an independent nomination for mayor, but subsequently withdrew from the canvass.

14.—Death of Dr. Edward R. Hun, aged 38—Officers of the Y. M. A. installed; it had 2,520 members.

15.— The Workingmen held a convention and nominated a ticket for city officers, but its head subsequently withdrew.

19.— A. G. Quackenbush succeeded E. C. Purcell as proprietor

of Stanwix Hall.

22.—Resignation of Jno. F. Smyth, Superintendent of the Insurance De-

partment.

23.—Thomas W. Olcott, one of the most public spirited men in Albany, and one of the best financiers in the Union, died, aged 85—Addison V. Spicer died.

24. — William Bender's store, cor. Madison ave. and Lark st., took fire and a serious conflagration was threatened — Greenbackers held a State convention in Martin Hall.

25. — Ex-Ald. James H. Simmons

died suddenly, aged 40.

28. — The Easter flowers and mu-

sic were unusually fine.

30.—Charles Hagar, a laborer at the capitol, fell and was instantly killed.

31.— Republican convention met and split in two. The Smyth (Express) wing nominated for mayor, George A. Birch; for recorder, Wm. C. McHarg; police justice, Henry T. Sanford; justice of justices' court, Fred. C. Ham; police commissioners,

Richard B. Rock, Wm. M. Bender; members of board of public instruction, Sam'l Templeton, Herman Bendell. The anti-Smyth (Journal) wing nominated for mayor, Geo. A. Birch; recorder, David J. Norton; justice of justices' court, Fred. C. Ham; police justice, William B. Harris; police commissioners, S. M. Van Santford, Jacob P. Cook; members of board of public instruction, Sam'l Templeton, George C. Riggs.

April 1.— Dr. Chas A. Robertson, the distinguished oculist, died, aged 50— Howard Treadwell's sad death in Boston—A fair for the benefit of the French Church was held this

week, netting \$4,000.

3. — Fire in Annesley & Vint's Art

gallery; loss, \$1,500.

4. — Death of Peter M. Morange,

aged 84.

7.— Democratic convention nominated for mayor, Michael N. Nolan; recorder, Anthony Gould; police justice, Wm. K. Clute; justice of justices' court, Francis H. Woods; police commissioners, L. C. G. Kshinka, James McIntyre; members of the board of public instruction, H. W. Lipman, Douw H. Fonda.

10.—Rev. J. E. C. Sawyer was this week appointed presiding elder of the Albany district—Frank Davis, aged 30, killed at Wood Mowing Ma-

chine Works.

11.—Calvary Baptist Church raised \$40,000 towards building a new edifice.

12.— C. E. Wendell's music store opened, adjoining the Kenmore.

13.—The second trial of Jesse Billings for the murder of his wife (June 4, 1878), began at Ballston. The first trial had resulted in a disagreement of the jury who stood 11 for acquittal, 1 for conviction. This second trial lasted till May 15, when the prisoner was acquitted—Charter election, at which a number of women

voted for the first time for school commissioner—The Democrats elected their ticket, and 15 out of 17 aldermen.

16.—The body of Henry Gresser, brakeman, missing since the 7th, was found in Spuyten Duyvel creek.

19.—First game of ball on the Albany grounds—Nine prisoners escaped from the Albany jail, all but one of whom were re-captured in the course of a few weeks.

20.—The Albany Musical Association proposed to give the Hymn of Praise on the 27th, but not being sufficiently encouraged, gave up the attempt.

21.—The classis of Albany held a session in the First Reformed church.

22.—Annual reception given the pastor of Emmanuel Baptist church.

25. — Father Ludden, for many years at the Cathedral, preached his farewell sermon and removed to Troy.

26.—Odd Fellows' anniversary at

Tweddle hall.

30.—It was announced that the park commissioners having decided to acquire the Knox st. property, its cost including expenses of appraisal, etc., would be \$272,587.25.

May 1.—Death of ex-Ald. Charles

Senrick, aged 50.

2.—The State National bank, erected in 1803, was damaged by fire, and

subsequently remodeled.

4.—Organization of the common council with Albert Gallup for pres.; Martin Delehanty, clerk — The Argus, Express, and Press and Knickerbocker, were made city papers—It was learned that a dead body, found near the old water-works, April 23, was that of T. S. Culham, Oakville, Ont.—Annual meeting Firemen's Relief Association; W. K. Clute, chosen pres.; total membership, 329; paid on account of death of six members, \$1,415.

6.—Reception and ball of 25th regiment with presentation of flags, etc.

9.—Dr. J. V. Lansing, drowned

at Lake Chazy.

10. — Death of John H. Bowne.

11.—Elections of Republican and

Democratic general committees.

12.—Supervisors adjourn till fall

Body of Charles McAuley who dis-

appeared in December, discovered in the river.

13.— Nicholas Ludlow, aged 70, hanged himself at West Albany—Village of Stuyvesant burned, loss \$300,-

coo.

14.—Death of I. N. Keeler, aged 59—The fourth and last of a series of public school exhibitions held in the High school. They took the place of the one grand exhibition heretofore held at the close of the term—Death of W. H. Delehanty, a well-known song and dance man, native of Albany—State arsenal damaged several thousand dollars by fire—Death, at Albion, of Chief Judge Church—Fire at West Albany, destroyed Eastman Bro's. barn; loss, \$22,000.

15.—Steamer Golden Gate burned

at Troy.

17.—Barnum's show exhibited on

Lark st. grounds; very dusty.

18.—Two Republican general committees organized; the Express wing choosing Andrew S. Draper, pres.; the Journal wing, Thurlow Weed Barnes.

19.—The City Hall Commission held an informal meeting, and subsequently organized with the mayor as

chairman.

20.—Thomas Hayes, ex-school commissioner died, aged 63—Michael Mackin went to a wake and was drowned.

21.—John D. Brooks was elected colonel, Charles R. Knowles lieutenant colonel, and John E. Burton major of the Tenth regiment—William

McNeil of Madison ave. stabbed his wife and killed her; he was tried on June 7, pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to Clinton prison for life.

23.—The Church of the Sacred Heart, at West Albany, was dedi-

cated.

24.—Graduating exercises of Al-

bany Law School.

27.—The Legislature adjourns—Sixty parcels of property on the Knox st. ground sold by order of the Park Commissioners, at auction, by J. S. Dickerman, for \$7,500. These houses were most of them removed, and for weeks afterwards the streets were filled with buildings on rollers.

28.—John W. Arrowsmith, a city missionary, died suddenly in the lecture room of the Third Reformed

church, aged 69.

29.—Dr. Edmund B. O'Callaghan, historian and antiquary, died in New

York.

30.—Decoration day exercises were held in Tweddle hall, Rev. W. S. Smart delivering the oration—Dr.

Staats Winne died.

June 1.—A kitchen garden entertainment given in Tweddle hall for benefit of the cooking and training school soon after established—Democratic general committee was organized by electing R. W. Peckham, pres.; the day for holding primaries was changed to the second Thursday in May.

2.—Thomas Fearey, head of the well-known shoe manufacturing firm,

died, aged 70.

4.—William McDade, a retired merchant, shot himself through the heart.

5.—Albany Academy cadets went to Glen's Falls on their annual ex-

cursion.

6.—Rev. M. C. Lockwood, the new pastor of the First Baptist church,

preached his first sermon—The Jackson corps went to Elizabeth on an excursion.

7.—Thomas Willard elected fire commissioner for five years in place

of J. C. Cuyler.

8.—One hundred guns fired by the Republicans in honor of the nomination of Garfield and Arthur, at Chicago —The dry goods store of B. Stronge, successor to John M. Crapo, closed by the sheriff.

9.—Death of Ald. Horan.

14.—Anniversary exercises at the Female Academy.

16.—Annual review and drill of

the Albany Academy cadets.

17.—Commencement exercises of the Albany Academy—Inspection of Tenth regiment—Annual convention of the State Press Association at Troy.

18.—Inspection of the cavalry and

Twenty-fifth regiment.

20.—Heaviest storm of the season.

24.—Exercises at the High School, admitting 280 scholars who had passed the necessary examinations, to that institution.

25. — Commencement exercises of

the High School.

27.—The corner-stone of the German Catholic Church, Our Lady Help of Christians, laid on Second ave., in the presence of 3,000 people. Any one who paid a dollar could have his name deposited under the stone.

28. — Work of remodeling Tweddle

Hall begun.

30.—Death of Samuel B. Woolworth, former sec. of the Board of Regents—Dr. Levi Moore died in the Utica asylum.

July i. — Fort Orange club-house on Washington ave., opened to mem-

bers.

3.—The new steamer Albany, of

the Day-boat line, arrived.

4. — Death of Father Thos. Doran, pastor of St. Ann's Church — Patrick

Rogers, father of the surrogate,

drowned at West Troy.

5.— A tame celebration of Independence day. The fire-works were a greater fizzle than usual.

8.— A recruiting office open for the

training ship Minnesota.

10. — Hiram G. Briggs, a farmer of Coeymans, shot and mortally wounded Erskine Woods, whom he suspected of unlawful intimacy with Mrs. B.

13.—Inter-academic Union held sessions in the High School Building. The University Convocation is also

being held.

19.—The second base-ball club of the season went to pieces, and the

craze seems to be over.

20. — Museum building took fire in the upper part, and damage amounting to \$2,000 or \$3,000 resulted.

23.—The London circus, with a baby elephant, exhibited on the Lark

st. grounds.

25.—John Yusten, arrested and placed in the 4th precinct station-house, died there, causing much excitement, the belief being general that he was unjustly used by the police—William Carroll, aged 19, fatally burned.

27. — Charles Dunn, bricklayer at

the Capitol, fell, and was killed.

28.— A fire in the tressel-work of the Capitol caused some excitement, but little damage.

29.—Sixty men at work on the government building, struck because they were not allowed to quit work an hour earlier Saturdays, without reduced pay.

August 2.—Another attempt made

to break jail.

4. — Gen Garfield, Republican candidate for presidency, passed through, and was received by a large assemblage.

5.— Thomas Strawbridge, water carrier at the Capitol, fell 90 feet, and

was killed.

6.— William H. Laden, stabbed and dangerously wounded his mistress, Etta Marsden, on Franklin st.

9. — Elijah Brainard, a well-known

boat-builder, died, aged 60.

13.—Paul Simpson, engineer, and John Reilly, fireman, killed by the wrecking of their locomotive at Cooperstown.

15.— Washington Continentals go into camp for a week at Glen Mitchell, Saratoga — Boys in Blue, a Republican campaign organization, choose officers, and elect John D. Brooks,

colonel.

17. — John F. Smyth serenaded.

20. — William Smith severely stabs Anna Mary Arnold in Franklin st.

25.—Albany Bicycle club organ-

ized.

29.— Cardinal McCloskey officiated at the Cathedral.

30.—The Troy Whig purchased by H. D. Cunningham and B. F. Judson, and the name changed to

Morning Telegram.

September 1.—Barbecue held on the fair grounds by the Nolan Campaign Association; speeches by Speaker Randall, ex-Gov. Walker and Hon S. S. Cox.

6.—There were said to be 50 cases

of small-pox in Troy.

7.— Breeders' Association began their meeting at Island park. It lasted three days, and was a success every way except financially.

8. — Caleb P. Knapp, of Green-

bush, shot and killed himself.

9.— Ex-Alderman Richard Bortle died of paralysis, aged 69—A rumored ghost in Rensselaer st. attracted several thousand people to look at a house supposed to be haunted. There was nothing in it.

10.—The St. John on her way up last night, collided with a steamer in Newburgh bay, creating some excitement, but doing little damage—Dr. Daniel Wasserbach died—Albert

by the cars at Richmond, Mass.

11.—Garry Benson closed his swimming school and bathing house, after a successful season—George Rosevelt, painter, fell from a building and was killed — United Irishmen last evening elected officers; John Brannigan, pres. — Two Republican county conventions; the Journal wing nominated for congressman, John. M. Bailey; district-attorney, George H. Stevens; county clerk, Dr. Thomas Helme; coroners, Dr. Geo. W. Papen, Francis Fonda; justice of sessions, W. V. L. LaPaugh. The Express wing, which met at Coeymans, nominated, for congressman, Charles H. Adams; district-attorney, George H. Stevens; county clerk, Derrick V. Raynsford; coroners, Samuel Eccles, Thomas H. Kerr; justice of sessions, William J. Reid.

13. — State fair opened, and continued till 18th, three days being stormy; show of cattle and horses large.

14. — Gen. Weaver, of Iowa, Greenback candidate for president, spoke

in the Capitol park.

15. — Races at Island park, which continued all the week — Rev. Walter D. Nicholas installed paster of the First Presbyterian church.

17. — Death of ex-Alderman John

Stuart, aged 65.

18.—The two wings of the Democratic party agreed to harmonize -The N. Y. Greek club met at the residence of E. P. Prentice.

20. — Germans celebrated the Harvest festival by a parade and pic-nic at the fair grounds—S. H. H. Parsons, after 25 years' service, resigned the presidency of the Burgesses Corps, and subsequently J. C. Cuyler was chosen to fill the vacancy.

21.—Court of Appeals re-convened — Sham battle at Hudson. members of the Tenth and Twenty-

Howard, brakeman, aged 30, killed fifth regiments participating — Corner-stone of Grace Methodist church laid, cor. Ten Broeck st. and Livingston ave.

> 22. — The Governor's Foot Guards of Hartford, under escort of the Tibbets Corps of Troy, visited the Capitol and other places of interest.

> 23. — Gov. Cornell seriously ill from malaria, contracted from a sewer opened near the executive mansion.

> 26. Rev. Father Terry officiated for the first time as pastor of St. Ann's Church. He was transferred from a church in Utica, the people of which were greatly attached to him; the change created much excitement.

> 27. - Republican mass-meeting in Tweddle Hall, addressed by R. S. Matthews, of Maryland — Yacht race by the Albany club, which, for lack of wind, proved a failure — The corner-stone of the Calvary Baptist Church laid.

> 28.—The State Democratic convention, at Saratoga, nominated Charles A. Rapallo for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals - Charles A. Hills was nominated and confirmed chamberlain, and William J. Maher. deputy chamberlain and receiver of

> 29.—The Greenback convention nominated Alexander Gregory for congress; Aaron N. Snyder, of New Scotland, for county clerk; J. R. Stevens, of Cohoes, for district attorney; W. J. Bates, for justice of sessions, and Garry Benson and Denis McLane of Green Island, for coroners. Gregory withdrew before the canvass was over.

October 1. — Price of milk raised to

eight cents a quart.

2. — The Democrats nominated for congress, Michael N. Nolan; for county clerk, John Larkin; for district attorney, D. Cady Herrick; for justice of sessions, James R. Main; and for coroners, Peter Lasch and Richard Scully. Two conventions trict nominated L. Carter Tuttle; in were held; the Moak wing nominating Lasch and endorsing the others.

3. — The epizootic made its appear-

ance in a mild form.

4.—The Republicans agreed to withdraw the names of both Bailey and Adams for congressman, and nominate Dr. S. Oakley Vanderpoel -Investigation of charges of immorality against Rev. Dr. Philip Krohn begun at West Troy — Thos. Maher resigned as assistant overseer of the poor, and Edward Brennan appointed in his place.

5.—Last concert in the park— Fall term of Medical College began.

6. — Lansing Reid, clerk in John G. Myers's, found drowned in the river, after a week's disappearance—The men at Rathbone & Sard's, who had been on a strike for twenty-four hours, resumed work.

7. — Organization of the "Business Men's Association of the City of Albany," a Republican club. It met with much criticism from the Argus - Rev. Dr. Krohn, of Troy, acquitted of the charge of immorality—Reception at the Home for Aged Men.

8.—Temple Commandery go to New York to assist in laying the corner-stone for the Egyptian obelisk — Parade of the Fire department— Banquet of the Burgesses Corps to celebrate their anniversary—Dr. Helme, a candidate for county clerk. withdraws in favor of D. V. S. Raynsford—Greenbackers nominated D. M. S. Fero for assembly, second district; W. H. Frazier, first district; Dr. H. I. Fellows, third district: P. S. Fitzpatrick, fourth district.

9. — Typographical Union election, Thomas Palmatier, pres.; Henry J. Hoyland, vice-pres.; rec. sec., E. E. Rich; fin. sec., Patrick J. Doyle; cor. sec., Joseph McGraw; treas., John J. Tiernan; del., Francis Freckleton - Republicans in first assembly dis-

fourth district, Geo. Campbell.

11. — Moonlight parade of Tenth

regiment, 380 turned out.

13.—Two days' session of the Eclectic Medical Association of the State begun — Annual convention of County Sunday School Teachers' Association; 175 schools in county; total membership, 32,953 — Republican parade — Parade of Twenty-fifth regiment, 222 in line.

14. — James Hussey, aged 10, dangerously injured while catching a

ride on a freight train.

15.— Chauncey M. Depew and Charles E. Smith address the Repub-

licans.

16. — Clarence A. Burt, bell-boy in American Hotel, mysteriously shot. He charged John T. Lyons, a guest, with the deed. Lyons fled, was captured in New York, brought here, and locked up — Thomas Mercer, a miller of Kenwood, killed himself with laudanum.

17.— Death of William M. Woollett, architect - Entertainments of

the Y. M. A. announced.

18.—The old guard of the Burgesses corps re-elected their officers.

20. — Day-boat line closed the most prosperous season since 1876 — Andrew S. Draper nominated for Assembly by Smyth Republicans, Charles R. Knowles having been nominated by the other wing — Samuel F. Cary addressed the Democrats.

21.—German Democratic meeting in Tweddle Hall; Roscoe Conkling at Martin Hall; R. F. Trevellick in lit-

tle Martin Hall.

24. — Rev. Deaton Darrell, pastor of the African Methodist church, found dead in bed; aged 64—Chas. Murphy, boarding at 263 Green st., fell down stairs, and died from the effects of the injuries.

25.— Death of Capt. John Smith,

the bill poster, aged 45.

26.—D. A. Van Dusen and John Ward, implicated in the death of John Yusten, discharged on payment of a fine of \$75 each—Racing at Island park.

27. - Large Republican torch-light

procession.

29.—Geo. S. Boutwell addressed the Republicans—The indictment against Hiram G. Briggs, for killing

Erskine Wood, quashed.

30.—Twitchell's portrait of Gov. Tilden placed on exhibition at Annesley & Vint's—Close of the fiscal year of the fire department. There were 63 bell alarms, and 139 verbal alarms, an increase of 61 over the previous year; insured losses, \$137,299.09; uninsured, \$15,866.64; total, \$153,165.73.

November 2. - Election. (See

OFFICIAL CANVASS.)

4.—Maggie Ahern, aged 7, dangerously burned at a bon-fire—Parade of Republicans in honor of their

victory.

8.—A man named Donohue killed at the Broadway railroad crossing—Geo. Crawford, aged 15, killed by an explosion while experimenting with chemicals.

9.—Last parade of Capital City Club; serenade to Judge Folger— Rev. Rufus Clark, D. D., gave a re-

ception.

10.—The Albany City Curling Club elected Thos. McCredie, pres.; John Weidman, vice-pres.; William Kirk, sec. and treas.—Josephine

Waters killed herself with morphine—Last parade of the Unconditionals—Sale of seats for the Y. M. A. course; over \$1,500 taken.

12. — George Astin, a railroad employee, crushed to death at West

Albany.

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13.—The Tennis club elected William Gould, Jr., pres.; H. C. Littlefield, vice-pres.; J. H. Brooks, treas.—The City Hall commission adopted the plans of H. H. Richardson for a new structure.

16. - Annual meeting State Bar

Association.

17.—Last parade of Boys in Blue—Hiram G. Briggs, against whom the indictment for murder was quashed, was re-indicted by the grand jury.

19. — William Bookheim, a South Pearl st. butcher, suddenly left town.

21.—Funeral of David Davidson.
22.—Pennie's cooperage, Graves & Brown's rag-shop, and other buildings on Arch st., destroyed by fire—The State canvassers met to canvass the vote: rep. electoral ticket, 555,544; dem., 534,511; greenback, 12,373; prohibition, 1,317; anti-masonic, 75—Orlando W. Davis, foreman, dropped dead at new Capitol.

23. — "Curly" Drum, a notorious

woman, murdered in Troy.

25. — Thanksgiving — Navigation closed on the canal and river.

27. — Good skating at Park lake.
30. — Meeting of the Electoral College of the State.

Amusement Record of 1880.— Following is a list of the principal musical and dramatic entertainments given in this city in 1880:

Leland Opera House. — Jan. 1, 2, 3, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Albaugh in "Almost a Life;" 5, one week, Kate Girard in "Prejudice;" 12, one week, New York Criterion Company in

"Freaks;" 19, one week, Octoroon combination; 26, one week, Mahn's Comic Opera Company in "Fatinitza" and "Chime's of Normandy." Feb. 2, one week, Mary Anderson; 9, one week, Ada Cavendish; 16, one week, "Fun on the Bristol;" 23, one week, J. K. Emmett in "Fritz in Ireland." March 4, 5, 6, Lotta; 8,

one week, Abbey's Park Theatre Company in "Fairfax;" 15, Charlotte Thompson in "Nell Gwynne" and "Cousin Helen;" 22, one week, John A. Stevens in "The Unknown;" 29, one week, Fanny Davenport. April 5, 6, 7, Grau's French Opera Company with Paola Maria, Capoul, Angele; 8, 9, 10, Abbey's "Humpty Dumpty" and Spanish Students; 12; 13, 14, the Florences in "The Mighty Dollar" and "A Million;" 19, one week, Maggie Mitchell; 26, Rice's Surprise Party. May 6, 7, 8, "Princess Toto; "14, 15, Rice's Evangeline Company; 21, "Red Rock Wave" opera; 25, 26, Sothern as "Dundreary" and "The Crushed Tragedian;" 27, Carncross Minstrels. June 2, annual benefit to Manager Albaugh -Adele Belgarde, Frank Lawlor, Carrie Turner and others appearing; 7, 8, Daly's Arabian Night Company; 10, 11, 12, Harrigan and Hart; 18, 19, "Royal Middy;" 21, Treasurer Du-Bois's benefit, "The Troubadours." July 1, Haverley's Minstrels. Aug. 30, Anna Pixley in "M'liss." Sept. 6, Agnes Leonard in "Woman's Faith;" 13, Add Ryman and others in "A Flock of Geese;" 20, Sol. Smith Russell in "Edgewood Folks;" 27, 28, 29, George Edgar as "Lear," "Richelieu" and "Othello." Oct. 1, 2, Standard Theatre Company in "A Mountain Mystery; "4, Ada Cavendish in "The Soul of an Actress;" 11, Herrmann the Magician; 18, Corrinne Merry-makers in "The Magic Slipper;" 25, James A. Herne's "Hearts of Oak." Nov. 2, Meade & Maginley's "Deacon Cranket;" 11, 12, 13, Goodwin's "Hobbies;" 15, 16, 17, H. C. Jarrett's operatic spectacle of "Cinderella;" 18, 19, 20, Comly-Barton Lawn Tennis Company; 21-27, "Our Goblins;" 29, Howard's "Uncle Tom."

Martin Opera House. — Jan. 2, 3, Oliver Doud Byron in "Across the

Continent," and "Hero;" 6, Denman Thompson in "Joshua Whitcomb;" 12, two weeks, Barnum's Curiosities; 24, California Minstrels. Feb. 3, 4, 5, "Contrabandista;" 9, Gilmore's Band; 11, Alice Oates Opera Co. in "The Little Duke; 21, 22, John T. Raymond in "Wolfert's Roost," and "Colonel Sellers;" 24, Pat Rooney's Combination. March 1, 2, Haverly's 40 Minstrels; 10, Strakosch Italian Opera, Litta as prima donna, in "Faust;" 15, 16, Millard's Pliotograph Party; 17, Nick. Roberts's "Humpty Dumpty;" 19, "Contrabandista "benefit; 25, 26, 27, Minnie Palmer's "Boarding School." 7, German concert; 12, 13, Tony Pastor; 15, 17, Buffalo Bill; May 3, 4, Robt. McWade in "Rip Van Winkle;" 5, San Francisco Minstrels; 6, 7, Widow Bedott Combination; 14, 15, Anthony & Ellis' Uncle Tom Combination; 24, Hyde & Behman's "Muldoon Picnic." June 24, "Red Rock Wave." Aug. 11, Tony Pastor; 27, Snelbaker & Benton's Varieties; 28, Barlow, Primrose & West's Minstrels. Sept. 1, Haverly's Georgia Minstrels; 10, 11, Warner Comedy Co. in "The Boss Speculation;" 13, 14, 15, 16, Alice Oates in "Long Branch;" 17, Madame Rentz's Minstrels; 18, Mrs. Pat Rooney's Combination; 20, 21, Slavin's Comedy Co. in "Hezekiah Perkins; "23, 24, 25, Bartley Campbell's "Galley Slave." Oct. 5, 6, Sam Lucas (colored) in "Restored;" 7, 8, 9, Stereopticon Exhibition by Rev. C. Tanquerey; 29, 30, Eunice Goodrich in "Zizi, or the Cripple's Love." Nov. 6, Leslie Gossin in "Disinherited;" 8 to 13, Hall & Thompson's Slave Troupe: 15 to 20, Tom Thumb Troupe: 22, Ruby Seal Dramatic Co.; 23, Donaldi Rummel Concert; 25 to 27, Joseph Keane in "Rip Van Winkle," etc.

TWEDDLE HALL. — Jan. 6, Yale College Glee Club; 29, 30, 31, An Arabian

Night Combination. Feb. 7. Emma Thursby Concert; 13, 14, "An Arabian Night." March 25. Joseffy Concert: 26, 27, Dr. Clyde Combination. April 2, 3, Ideal Opera Co. in "The Sorcerer; " 5, Scottish concert; 20, Clara Spence's Readings; 23, Wethersby-Goodwin party. May 7, 14, Entertainments for benefit of Child's Hospital; 10, 11, Kate Field's Monologue; 13, Carrie Turner in "Led Astray." June 2, "Cantata of Esther;" 3, "Pirates of Penzance." The hall was closed during the summer for repairs, and with a new stage, new scenery, etc., re-opened Sept. 17, 18, with D'Oyly Carte's Opera Co. in the "Pirates of Penzance; "28, Readings by Miss Beatrice Strafford. Sept. 30. Oct. 1, 2, Rice's Bijou Comic Opera. Oct. 4 to 13, Prof. Cromwell's Art Exhibitions: 14, Joe Jefferson in "The Rivals; " 22, Carrie Turner, and other amateurs, in "London Assurance;" 30, Pat Rooney. Nov. 6, Strakosch & Hess English Opera Co. in "Carmen," Marie Roze as prima donna; 8 to 10, Corrinne Opera Co.; 18, 19, 20, Charlotte Thompson in "Planter's Wife; 23, Troy Vocal Society; 24, Palestine Arabs; 25, 26, Ideal Opera Co. in "Fatinitza," and "Chimes of Normandy."

City Budget. — Following is the report of the finance committee of the Common Council, upon the amounts necessary to be raised for contingent expenses for the year ending Oct. 31, 1881:

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Street contingents	\$22,000	00
Printing and advertis-		
ing	15,000	00
Justices' court	6,000	00
Salaries	34,659	11
Elections	6,000	00
City Hall and Building,	12,000	00
Fourth of July	2,000	00
Legal expenses	2,000	00
Removal of night soil	1,682	45
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Removal of garbage	\$600	00
Surveyor's office	3,900	00
Removing street dirt	15,450	00
Fire department	85,000	00
Police court	3,000	00
Board of Health	2,500	00
Pest house	430	06
Contingents	16,000	00
City lamps	65,000	00
Public schools	150,450	00
Interest on public debt,	116,000	00
Maintenance of Wash-	220,000	
ington Park	13,000	00
Sinking fund	10,000	00
Washington Park sink-	10,000	00
ing fund	16,170	00
Improvement of streets,	4,627	40
City poor	30,000	00
St. Peter's hospital	4,500	00
Albany hospital	4,500	00
Homeopathic hospital	3,000	00
Child's hospital	2,500	00
Delaware ave	6,695	88
Quail at auch	750	00
Quail st. arch Colvin ave. arch		00
	560	
Yates st. plank walk	49	55
Judgments against the		
city, mostly for dam-		
ages arising from the	FF 000	00
Van Woert st. sewer,	55,000	00
Beaver creek arch	22,350	00
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This report was adopted Nov. 30, 1880.

Total. \$733,374 45

City Officers.—Following is a list of the city officers. Terms expire, unless otherwise noted, on the first Tuesday in May, 1882. (See City Government):

MAYOR.—M. N. Nolan, dem., reelected by a majority of 4,693 over Geo. A. Birch, rep., who received

7,582 votes.

RECORDER.—Anthony Gould; term expires, first Tuesday in May, 1884.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. — Albert Gallup, pres.; Martin Delehanty,

clerk; first ward, Peter Snyder, rep.; second, Philip J. McCormick, dem.; third, William A. Donahoe, dem.; fourth, John T. Gorman, dem.; fifth, John Carey, dem.; sixth, Michael A. Murphy, dem.; seventh, James Carlisle, dem.; eighth, Michael Horan,* dem.; ninth, Michael H. Murray, dem.; tenth, James Fahy, dem.; eleventh, William McEwen, rep.; twelfth, Robert Bryce, jr., dem.; thirteenth. Samuel C. Harris, dem.; fourteenth, Theodore D. Smith, jr., dem.; fifteenth, Joseph McCann, dem.; sixteenth, Albert Gallup, dem.; seventeenth, Henry C. Burch, dem.

Committees. — Academies and Schools, Smith, Murphy, Snyder; Accounts, Bryce, Horan, Carlisle; Alms-house, McCann, Donahoe, Fahy, Gorman, Carlisle; Applications to the Legislature, Murray, McCormick, Smith; Board of Health, President, McCann, Carey, Harris, Snyder; Contract and Apportionment, Presi-McCann, Carlisle, Gorman; Docks and Ferries. Burch, Murphy, Donahoe; Finance, Bryce, Smith, Mc-Ewan; Fire Department, Murphy, Bryce, Snyder; Lamps and Gas, Donahoe, McCann, Carlisle, Fahy, Burch; Land, Gorman, Horan, Murray; Law, Smith, Bryce, McEwan; Levels, Harris, Burch, McEwan; Markets, McCann, Gorman, Donahoe; Navigation, Trade and Commerce, Murphy, McCormick, Snyder; Police, Fahy, Carlisle, Carey; Printing, Gorman, McCann, Carey; Privileges and Elections, Carey, Horan, Murray; Public Buildings and Parks, President, Bryce, Donahoe, Gorman, Mc-Ewan: Public Celebrations and Entainments, Harris, Smith, Horan, Bryce, Snyder; Public Charities, President, Murray, Murphy, Burch, McCormick; Railroads, Burch, Carey,

clerk; first ward, Peter Snyder, rep.; second, Philip J. McCormick, dem.; Bryce, Smith, Gorman; Streets, N. S., third, William A. Donahoe, dem.; Murray, Horan, McEwan; Streets, fourth, John T. Gorman, dem.; fifth, S. S., McCormick, Murphy, Snyder; John Carey, dem.; sixth, Michael A. Streets, W. S., Fahy, Harris, Burch; Murphy, dem.; seventh, James Carlisle, McCormick, McLisle, dem.; eighth, Michael Horan,*

dem.: ninth. Michael H. Murray, Harris, McCormick.

Chamberlain.—Charles A. Hills, term expires Sept. 28, 1882; deputy chamberlain and receiver of taxes, William J. Maher, term expires Sept. 28, 1882; deputy receiver of taxes,

E. J. Giraty.

CITY MARSHAL.—Michael E. Higgins; deputy, Matthias Bissikummer.
Corporation Counsel.—Simon W.

Rosendale.

CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.—Reuben H. Bingham; deputy, John J. O'Hara.

Superintendent of Alms-house.—
John McKenna.

CITY PHYSICIAN.—Dan'l V. O'Leary.
DISTRICT PHYSICIANS.—R. D. Clark,
1st district; J. C. Healey, 2d district;
John Thompson, 3d district; J. C.
Hannan, 4th district; Otto Ritzmann,
5th district; Thomas Elkins, 6th district.

Overseer of Poor. — Terence C. Rafferty; assistant, Edward Brennan.

STREET COMMISSIONER.—William H. Keeler; street supts., Lawrence Wetzel, Thomas Torley.

CLERK OF BOARD OF CONTRACT AND APPORTIONMENT.—Thos. J. Lanahan.

MAYOR'S CLERKS.—1st, Desmond S. Lamb; 2d, William D. Dickerman; 3d, James V. Viggers.

Inspector Board of Health.— Lawrence Carey; assistant, James

Rooney.

Superintendent of Lamps. — B. Franklin Rice.

Superintendent City Building.—William J. Burke.

INSPECTOR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

—James Jordan.

^{*} Died June 9.

Excise Commissioners.—Francis S. Pruyn, Daniel J. O'Brien, Jas. Quinn; clerk, Thomas Hogan.

CITY ASSESSORS.—Wm. J. Weaver,

Wm. J. Flynn, Robert K. Oliver.

DOCK MASTER. — Robert T. Sher-

man.

TRUSTEES OF THE SINKING FUND.— The Mayor, the Chamberlain and

Visscher Ten Eyck.

Ward Constables.—First Ward, Peter Coens; second, James O'Brien; third, Daniel Haley; fourth, Peter Clark; fifth, Thomas Silsby; sixth, Patrick E. Walsh; seventh, J. Wendell Griffing; eighth, Bernard McPhillips; ninth, John McGuire; tenth, Philip Kirchner; eleventh, John B. Conklin; twelfth, John Hughes; thirteenth, Patrick Cunningham; fourteenth, —————; fifteenth, John McGourk; sixteenth, William Fitzpatrick; seventeenth, John H. McGraw.

Commissions.

FIRE.—M. N. Nolan, Mayor, ex officio pres.; Philip O'Brien, one year; A. N. Brady, two years; H. B. Rosenthal, three years; Thomas Austin, four years; Thomas Willard, sec., five years.

PARK.—John H. Van Antwerp, R. W. Peckham, Jas. D. Wasson, Daniel Manning, Robert L. Johnson, R. Lenox Banks, George Dawson, J. J. Farnsworth, Dudley Olcott. W. S. Egerton, sec., engineer and surveyor.

Police.—M. N. Nolan, Mayor, ex officio pres.; James McIntyre, Leopold C. G. Kshinka, Richard B. Rock,

Jacob P. Cook.

WATER.—Visscher Ten Eyck, H. H. Martin, Erastus Corning, Michael Delehanty, John M. Kimball; Geo. W. Carpenter, supt.

Public Instruction. — Charles P. Easton, pres.; Peter J. Flinn, H. W. Lipman, John A. McCall, jr., Geo. B.

Hoyt, Douw H. Fonda, Samuel Templeton, Herman Bendell, John H. Lynch, Linzee T. Morrill, William Morgan, A. S. Draper.

Congressman.—From the Sixteenth district, John M. Bailey (rep.), of Albany. Elected to fill vacancy caused by the death of Terence J. Quinn, and also for the subsequent term, which will expire March 4, 1881. Salary, \$5,000, and mileage. Congressman elect, M. N. Nolan (dem.), present mayor of the city, takes his seat at the assembling of the XLVII Congress.

County Officers. — Following are the names of the county officers, with the dates when their terms will expire. (See County Government).

Board of Supervisors,—Terms, expire in May, 1881. Edward A. Maher, pres.; Thomas H. Craven, clerk; John C. Mangan, journal clerk; Michael Hayden, doorkeeper.

Albany members: First ward, Henry Hoffman; second, Thomas Powers; third, John Bowe; fourth, E. A. Maher; fifth, Timothy J. Sullivan; sixth, Ignatius Wiley; seventh, James Young; eighth, Richard Rhatigan; ninth, Stephen P. Eastman; tenth, Herbert R. Starkweather; eleventh, William J. Gaylor; twelfth, William H. McCall; thirteenth, John B. Slingerland; fourteenth, Wheeler B. Melius; fifteenth, Michael E. Higgins; sixteenth, William H. Murray; seventeenth,

Cohoes members: First ward, William O'Brien; second, John H. Pynes; third, Peter Grandjean; fourth, John Groves; fifth, George E. Simmons.

Town members: Berne, Frederick W. Conger; Bethlehem, William L. Flagler; Coeymans, John A. Hunt; Guilderland, John C. Grant; Knox, I. W. Cheesbro; New Scotland, D. V.

S. Raynsford; Rensselaerville, Albert T. Moore; Westerlo, Anson C. Requa;

Watervliet, John Reilly.

Standing Committees: Application to the Legislature, O'Brien, Sullivan, Melius: Assessment Rolls, Conger, Starkweather, Slingerland; Assessors, Moore, Hunt, Chesebro; Constables' and Deputy Sheriffs' Accounts, Reilly, Higgins, Flagler; Coroner's and Physicians' Accounts, Starkweather, Bowe, Young; County Clerk and Town Audits, Simmons, Eastman, Grandjean; District-Attorney and Justices' Accounts, Wiley, Rhatigan, Chesebro; Election Accounts, Eastman, Rhatigan, Raynsford; Equalization of Taxes, President, Sullivan, Reilly, Murray, Conger, Requa, Pynes, Flagler; Erroneous Taxation, Murray, Hoffman, Groves; Excise, Hoffman, Wiley, Grant; Finance, Sullivan, Powers, Conger, Melius, Slingerland; Laws, Hunt, Requa, Raynsford; Insane, Higgins, O'Brien, Mc-Call, Murray, Powers, Wiley, Young, Slingerland; Loan Office, Rhatigan, Moore, Groves; Military, Powers, Bowe, Grant; Miscellaneous, Requa, Eastman, Grandjean; Poor, O'Brien, Reilly, Grant; Printing, Bowe, Mc-Call, Flagler; Public Buildings, Mc-Call, Higgins, Wiley, Melius, Gaylor; Roads and Bridges, Hunt, Moore, Powers, Hoffman, Pynes; Sheriffs and Jails, Simmons, Powers, Gaylor.

Sheriff.—James A. Houck. Term expires Jan. 1, 1883. Under sheriff, John H. Sands; Benj. Reamer, jailor; deputies, James Kilbourne, George F. Craft, Albany; Allan S. Andrews, West Troy; Silas Owens, Cohoes; Peter D. Johnson, Bethlehem; Thos. J. Wood, Berne; R. S. Hotaling, Coeymans; John Stafford, Guilderland; Gilbert Gage, Knox; John G. Ward, Westerlo; W. J. Schultes, Rensselaerville; John A. Van Wie, Watervliet; Isaac Houck, New Scot-

land.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—D. Cady Herrick. Office, Douw's building. Term expires Jan. 1, 1884. Assist., John A. Delehanty.

COUNTY ČLERK. — John Larkin. Term expires Jan. 1, 1884. Deputy,

E. A. Maher.

County Treasurer.—Henry Kelly. Term expires Jan. 1, 1882. Deputy, Jacob Wendell.

County Judge.—Thomas J. Van Alstyne. Office, Douw's building.

Term expires Jan. 1, 1884.

Surrogate. — Peter A. Rogers. Office, 115 State st. Term expires Jan. 1, 1884. Deputy, Wm. D. Strevell.

County Physician.—Dr. James L. Babcock, cor. Lancaster and Eagle.

Term expires in May, 1881.

Coroners. — John G. Schneider, term expires Jan. 1, 1882; Richard M. Johnson, term expires Jan. 1, 1883; Richard Scully, Peter Lasch, terms expire Jan. 1, 1884.

CORONERS' PHYSICIANS. — William H. Murray, H R. Starkweather, P. J. Keegan, G. H. Billings; terms ex-

pire in June, 1881.

KEEPER OF PENITENTIARY.— John McEwan, term expires in May, 1882. Salary, \$2,500.

JUSTICES OF SESSIONS .- James R.

Main, William J. Reid.

School Commissioners.—Alex. R. Baker, Bethlehem, 1st district; Rufus T. Crippen, Rensselaer, 2d district; Charles E. Sturgess, Knox, 3d district; Charles W. Cole, supt., Albany; Murray Hubbard, supt., Cohoes.

United States Loan Commissioners.—Hale Kingsley, P. H. Shaw;

terms expire Jan. 1, 1882.

Courts, The .- Following are the

courts which sit in this city:

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT. — A term is held on the second Tuesday in October; also an adjourned term for civil business on the third Tuesday in January.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Albany is one of the 46 counties of the northern district of New York. A session is held on the third Tuesday

in January.

COURT OF APPEALS. — Charles J. Folger, Chief Judge; Charles A. Rapallo, Charles Andrews, Theodore Miller, Robert Earl, George F. Danforth, Francis M. Finch, Associate Judges; E. O. Perrin, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT.—General Terms held on the fourth Tuesday of January and third Tuesday of Novem-

ber

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, OYER AND TERMINER AND SPECIAL TERMS, held at the old Capitol, on the fourth Monday of January, first Monday of May, first Monday of October, first Monday of December. Special Terms for motions only, held at the old Capitol on the last Tuesday of every month. Special Terms for motions and argument of demurrers, at the old Capitol, last Tuesday of every month. Justices—A. Melvin Osborne, of Catskill; Charles R. Ingalls, of Troy; Wm. L. Learned, of Albany; T. R. Westbrook, of Kingston.

ALBANY COUNTY COURT AND COURT OF SESSIONS, meets at the old Capitol on the first Monday of March, third Monday of June, second Monday of September, and second Monday of November. A grand and petit jury required to attend at each of said terms. Thomas J. Van Alstyne, County Judge; James R. Main, William J. Reid, Justices of Sessions; D. Cady Herrick, District-Attorney; John Lar-

kin, Clerk.

JUSTICES' COURT OF THE CITY OF ALBANY, meets in City Building every day at 9 o'clock (Sundays and holidays excepted). John J. Gallup, John Gutman, Francis H. Woods, Justices.

SPECIAL SESSIONS OF THE CITY OF ALBANY, meets at City Building every

Tuesday. Anthony Gould, Recorder; John A Delehanty, Assistant District-Attorney.

Police Court, meets daily in City Building. William K. Clute, John C.

Nott. Police Justices.

Legislature.—In the Legislature Albany is represented as follows:

Senate-Waters W. Braman, of

West Troy, rep.

ASSEMBLY—First dist., Miner Gallup, dem.; second, Andrew S. Draper, rep.; third, Aaron B. Pratt, dem.; fourth, Geo. Campbell, rep.

Lumber Receipts—The tide-water receipts of lumber for 1879 were 573,-610,000 feet. In 1880 the tide-water receipts were 682,270,217 feet; valuation, \$9,464,111. The receipts of lumber at Albany in 1880 were 362,-830,334 feet; valuation, \$6,893,776. The receipts of shingles, timber, etc., swell this valuation to \$6,949,030.

Musical Association, Albany. — Board of directors: Robert F Macfarland, pres.; J. B. Stonehouse, vicepres.; A. Tromblee, sec.; A. E. Gray, treas.; A. S. Girvin, lib.; T. C. Cooper, D. Whittle; John G. Parkhurst, conductor; E. Parkhurst, pianist. Membership, 150. Rehearsals every Thursday evening at 7:45, in the Female Academy. Strangers visiting the city who are interested in music are cordially invited to attend.

Official Canvass.—At the presidential election, Dec. 6, 1880, the dem. electoral ticket received in this city 12,544 votes; in this county, 19,624. The rep. electoral ticket, in the city, 9,121; in the county, 16,564. Greenback, in the city, 147; in the county, 354. For congressman, M. N. Nolan (dem.) received, in the city, 12,281; in the county, 19,176. S. O. Vanderpoel (rep.), in the city,

9,425; in the county, 16,974. Following is the vote by wards for the electoral ticket and for congressman:

		Dem.	క్ష్మ	olan.	Vanderpo
		ñ	Re	ž	≥ 29
Ist	ward, E. D		280	318	25
lst	ward, W. D		209	383	20.
2d	ward, W. D ward, E. D	381	153	368	16.
2d	ward, W. D	606	174	597	18
3d	ward, N. D	783	17	787	1:
3 d	ward, S. D		162	561	15
4th	ward, N. D	531	163	511	18
4tli	ward, S. D	610	237	602	24
5th	ward, N. D	250	240	233	25
5th	ward, S. D		281	377	28
6th	ward, E. D	281	217	272	22:
6th	ward, W. D	324	373	306	384
7th	ward, N. D	201	393	189	400
7th	ward, S. D	194	192	187	198
8th	ward, E. D	397	215	383	22
8th	ward, W. D ward, N. D	321	117	310	12
9th	ward, N. D	363	183	357	19:
9th	ward, S. D	481	95	472	10-
10th	ward, N. D	270	393	276	. 38
10th	ward, S. D	279	239	272	24
10th	ward, W. D ward, N. D	260	164	263	16:
llth	ward, N. D	333	429	322	449
11th	ward, S. D	291	480	274	49
12th	ward, E. D	294	110	295	108
12th	ward, W. D	489	176	479	180
12th	ward, M. D ward, E. D	295	38	287	50
13th			260	187	27
13th	ward, W. D	384	331	369	349
14th	ward, E. D	178	348	141	370
14th	ward, W. D	199	469	150	503
15th	ward, E. D		129	307	140
15th	ward, W. D	412 135	254	396 116	263
16th	ward, N. D		217	411	229
16th	ward, S. D		402		400
16th	ward, M. D	93 24 1	235 389	86 214	24
17th	ward, E. D	241	357	214	419
Attn	ward, W. D	241	337	223	310
-781		12.5.4	0.101	10.001	0.404

Total city......12,544 9,121 12,281 9,425

OTHER OFFICERS.—For other officers, the vote in the county was as follows:

Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals: Charles A. Rapallo (dem.), 19,277; Charles J. Folger (rep.), 16,743.

Justice of Sessions: James R. Main (dem.), 18,759; Wm. J. Reid (rep.), 9,193; Wm. V. L. Lapaugh (rep.), 7,997.

County Clerk: John Larkin (dem.), 19,427; D. V. S. Raynsford (rep.), 16,645.

District Attorney: D. Cady Herrick (dem.), 19,610; Geo. H. Stevens (rep.), 16,554.

Coroner: Richard Scully (dem.), 18,954; Peter Lasch (dem.), 18,570; Samuel P. Eccles (rep.), 8,606; Thos. H. Kerr (rep.), 9,996; Francis Fonda (rep.), 7,616; W. R. Papen (rep.), 7,300; Garry Benson (gr.), 1,255.

Members of Assembly: 1st district, Miner Gallup (dem.), 5,636; L. Carter Tuttle (rep.), 2,961; 2d district, Daniel Casey (dem.), 3,447; Andrew S. Draper (rep.), 3,914; Charles R. Knowles (rep.), 2,001; 3d district, Aaron B. Pratt (dem.), 9,089; John Battersby (rep.), 3,467; 4th district, James Duffy (dem.), 4,174; George Campbell (rep.), 4,625.

State Government.—Albany being the capital of the State of New York, most of the State officers have their residence and offices here.

GOVERNOR. — Alonzo B. Cornell (rep.), of New York city; term Jan. 1, 1880, to Jan. 1, 1883; elected by a plurality of 42,777; salary, \$10,000; residence on Eagle st. south of Elm; office in Executive chamber.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.—Geo. G. Hoskins (rep.), of Attica; term expires Jan. 1, 1883; salary, \$5,000.

SECRETARY OF STATE.—Joseph B. Carr (rep.), of Troy; term from Jan. 1, 1880, to Jan. 1, 1882; salary, \$5,000; office in State Hall, first floor; deputy, Anson S. Wood.

COMPTROLLER. — James W. Wadsworth (Rep.), of Geneseo; term from Jan. 1, 1880, to Jan. 1, 1882; salary, \$6,000; office in State Hall, first floor; deputy, Henry Gallien.

TREASURER. — Nathan D. Wendell (rep.), Albany; term from Jan. 1, 1880, to Jan. 1, 1882; salary, \$5,000; office in State Hall, first floor; deputy, Wm. H. Smith.

ATTORNEY-GEN'L.—Hamilton Ward (rep.), of Belmont; term from Jan. 1,

1880, to Jan. 1, 1882; salary, \$5,000; office in State Hall, second floor; deputy, Wm. B. Ruggles.

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.—Horatio Seymour, Jr. (dem.), of Utica; term from Jan. 1, 1880, to Jan. 1, 1882; salary, \$5,000; office in State Hall, second floor; deputy, Edward D. Smallev.

Superintendent of State Prisons.—Louis D. Pilsbury of Albany, appointed by the Governor and Senate. Salary, \$6,000. Term expires Feb.

16, 1882.

Superintendent of Public Works—Silas B. Dutcher of Brooklyn, appointed by the Governor and Senate. Salary, \$6,000. Term expires Jan. 1, 1883.

AUDITOR OF CANAL DEPARTMENT.—John A. Place of Oswego; appointed by the Governor and Senate; term expires May 20, 1883; salary, \$5,000; office in State hall, first floor. Deputy, Edmund Savage.

Canal Board.—Consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Superintendent of Public Works. Meets at the Canal department, in the State hall, and has full management of the canals. It fixes the rate of tolls, appoints weighmasters, engineers and superintendents of repairs; hears appeals from Canal Appraisers, remits penalties, and regulates police of the canals, etc. The Auditor of the Canal department is the clerk of the Canal board.

CANAL APPRAISERS.—Wm. J. Morgan, Buffalo; Wm. L. Bostwick, Ithaca; Charles M. Dennison, Utica; terms expire in 1883. Appointed by the Governor and Senate. Duties are the appraisal of damages to individuals, growing out of the construction of the canals. Salary,

\$5,000, and \$500 for traveling expenses, at three cents per mile.

STATE ASSESSORS.—Commodore P. Vedder, Ellicottville; James H. Weatherwax, Little Falls; John S. Fowler. Auburn.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL. — Frederick Townsend, Albany; term expires Dec. 3, 1882.

SUPERINTENDENT OF BANK DEPART-MENT.—A. B. Hepburn; appointed by the Governor and Senate; term expires April 13, 1883; salary, \$5,000; office in State hall, second floor. Deputy, James S. Thurston.

Superintendent of Insurance.— Charles G. Fairman, Elmira; appointed by the Governor and Senate; term expires April 27, 1883; salary, \$7,000; office State hall, basement.

Deputy, J. A. McCall, Jr.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.—Neil Gilmour of Ballston Spa; elected by the Legislature; term expires April 7, 1883; salary, \$5,000; office in the old Capitol.

Deputy, A. A. Keyes.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.—Wm. P. Letchworth, pres.; John C. Devereux, vice-pres.; Chas. S. Hoyt, Albany, sec.; Jas. O. Fanning, Albany, assist. sec. Holds public meetings on the second Tuesday of January, March, May, September and November, at four o'clock, P.M. A meeting of the executive committee, held on the second Tuesday in each mouth, at four o'clock, P.M., at the office of the board, No. 1 Lafayette st.

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.—The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex officiis, George W. Clinton, Lorenzo Burrows, Robert S. Hale, E. W. Leavenworth, J. Carson Brevoort, George W. Curtis, Francis Kernan, John L. Lewis, Martin I. Townsend, Anson J. Upson, William L. Bostwick, Chauncey M. Depew, Charles E. Fitch, Orris H.

Warren, Leslie W. Russell, Whitelaw Reid, Charles E. Smith. Officers of the Board: ———, chancellor; Henry R. Pierson, vice-chancellor; David Murray, sec.; Daniel J. Pratt, assist. sec.

OFFICERS OF STATE LIBRARY AND THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.—Henry A. Homes, gen. librarian; Stephen B. Griswold, law librarian; George R. Howell, assist. librarian. James Hall, director State Museum.

STATE SURVEY COMMISSIONERS. — Horatio Seymour, pres.; Daniel J. Pratt, clerk; James T. Gardner, director.

ADIRONDACK SURVEY. — Verplanck Colvin, supt.

Tax Rate, The, for the city of Albany, as fixed by the board of supervisors, Dec. 8, 1880, is \$3.60, except that portion of the city added in 1870, where it is \$2.56, and that part west of Allen st., where it is \$2.60.

United States Officers.—The following are the United States officers at Albany:

COMMISSIONERS.—W. Frothingham, 69 State st.; J. Hampden Wood, Tweddle Hall.

Custom House. (See separate head.)
DEPUTY MARSHAL — Jas. H. Kelly,
office Lodge, cor. State st.

Internal Revenue. (See separate

head.)

Masters and Examiners, in U. S. Circuit Court.—William Lansing, 55 State st.; J. Hampden Wood, Tweddle Hall.

Masters and Examiners, in U. S. District Court.—William Lansing, 55 State st.; J. Hampden Wood, Tweddle Hall; Worthington Frothingham, 69 State st.

Board of Pension Examining Surgeons, office I Washington ave. Chas. H. Porter, Wm. H. Bailey, Herman Bendell.

REGISTER IN BANKRUPTCY — A. B. Voorhees, 73 State.

Post Office. (See separate head.)

Valuation.—The valuation of the city is:
Real estate.......\$34,135,625
Personal property.....\$3,512,350

Total. \$37,647,975

The assessed valuation of property belonging to the city government in 1878, was \$971,000.

INDEX.

The alphabetical arrangement of the Hand-Book renders an Index unnecessary. The articles on most subjects will be found without difficulty, only where the word "Albany" or "State" comes first, the compiler has, in most instances, placed the article in the order indicated by the second word, as "Albany Medical College," found under "Medical College," etc.

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GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.

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NORWICH UNION, ENGLAND, Organized 1797.

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EQUITABLE, PROVIDENCE, R. I. Organized 1859.

ST. PAUL, ST. PAUL, MINN. Organized 1865.

NEWARK CITY, NEW JERSEY, Organized 1857.

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LIFE.

PHŒNIX MUTUAL, HARTFORD, CONN., Organized 1851.

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TWENTY-NINE YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE. 1851.

PHŒNIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF HARTFORD, Conn., has since its Organization in 1851,

- 100,000 POLICIES. ISSUED OVER · \$29,000,000.00 RECEIVED in Premiums over

in Interest on Assets nearly . 6,500,000.00 PAID in Death Losses and Matured Endowments over 9,000,000.00

" in Dividends to its Policy Holders, and for Surrendered and Ceased Policies nearly
IT NOW HAS ASSETS OVER - \$10,500,000.00
" "SURPLUS OVER - 1,000,000.00

Paid to Policy-Holders in 1879, in Death Claims, Matured Endow-

ments, Dividends and Surrendered Policies over - -The Interest alone received for 1879, exceeds the amount paid for Death Claims.

1,400,000.00 168,738.68

9,500,000.00

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The oldest institution of its grade in this city, has been placed upon a new and enlarged basis, and henceforward will occupy a position among our best Boarding and Day Schools. Its course of study extends from the most elementary instruction through a Post-Graduate curriculum, and the utmost thoroughness is required in every department, promotion being accorded only upon the ground of merit. Not only is the standard of scholarship high, but also that of taste and manners, while Christian principle is considered the indispensable requisite of a well-developed character. The studio is one of the chief attractions of the Academy, and is at present unequalled in this city. A systematic and progressive course of Art study is laid down in the catalogue, a suitable portion of which forms part of the regular curriculum. The best facilities for the acquisition of Modern Languages and Music are also secured to the pupils. In no case are any but conscientious and superior teachers employed. Boarding pupils receive from the Principal, Matron and Teachers the care given in a refined Christian home. French is spoken by all pupils in this department. Catalogues may be obtained at the Academy, or by applying to the Principal.

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EUROPEAN EDUCATIONAL AND VACATION TOURS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1881 (2d year).

1.—The annual select party for an extended tour to Scotland, England, Belgium, GERMANY, SWITZERLAND, ITALY and FRANCE, will leave New York on or about June 18th, to return early in September. This party will be personally conducted by Prof. and Mrs. de Potter.

2 .- The same Tour as above, but WITHOUT ITALY, and making a longer stay in SWITZERLAND,

3.—The Rhine and Paris Tour: traveling with the "ANNUAL PARTY" as far as Heidelberg and there leave for Paris, where the tourist can stay a week, or longer, by special arrangement.
4.—Short Tour: traveling with the "ANNUAL PARTY" as far as Brussels and there leave for

Paris, to stay there four days or more.

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N. B.—The above arrangements, which include only first-class traveling, the best hotels, pensions and institutions, furnish not only means of going to Europe comfortably, but also economically.

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(Established in 1813.)

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The Primary Department, in charge of ladies of experience, receives boys at the youngest school age, and combines many features of the Kindergarten with an introduction to the use of books. Its work is continued in

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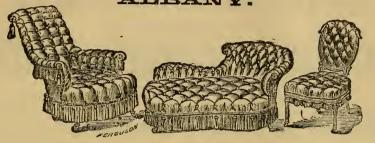
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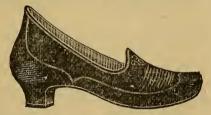
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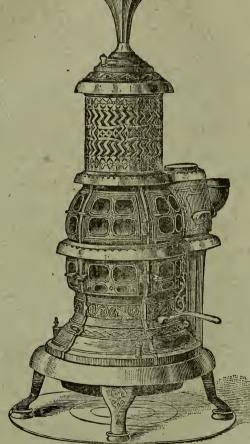
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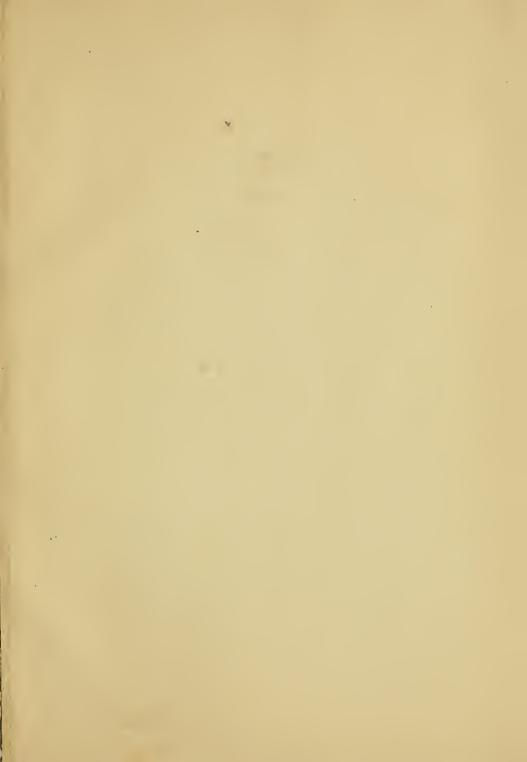
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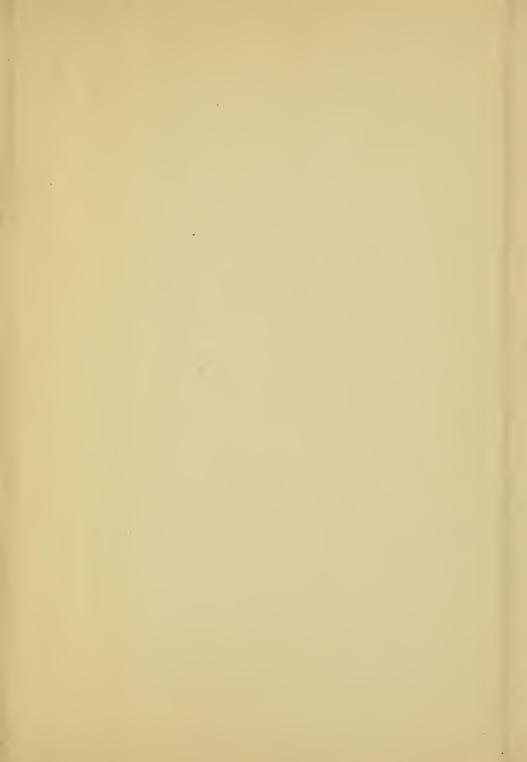
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